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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 287. MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CUBA'S CRY FOR AID.

Victory in Sight if Uncle Sam Will Say the Word.

ASK TO BE RECOGNIZED.

That Action Insurgents Claim Would Settle the War.

MORE GUNS ARE WANTED.

Saving Up Money to Buy Them With in the United States.

WAR SPIRIT GROWS ON ISLAND.

Havana, Oct. 8, via New York, Oct. 13.—[From The Tribune's Special Correspondent.]—The immediate action of the United States is a powerful factor in the Cuban problem. Spain is studying attentively the question of possible recognition of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents by the United States. It recognizes that such recognition is not altogether a question of diplomacy, policy, or sentiment, but almost entirely a question of fact. If "war" exists, then belligerency exists. Spain protests it is not war, but is draining its treasury, exhausting its credit, and sending even its children to swell the ranks of an army that is now twice as large as that with which Wellington invaded and conquered Spain. Spain carefully avoids every one of the technical definitions. There are no cartels, no flags of truce, no exchanges of prisoners, no open recognition of actual war, except in the material facts of the huge army in the field.

A prominent revolutionist declared today: "We are accused of murder, arson, and rapine. If a plantation or village becomes a stronghold of the enemy we attack it and destroy it if we can. We are not yet strong enough to hold cities and towns. That would place us on the defensive, precisely the position our enemies today occupy. But there is no such wanton destruction as is attributed to us. We are belligerents. We are fighting against abuses and oppressions to which those which justly caused your revolution were as nothing. We realize that the eyes of the world are on us. We realize particularly that the eyes of the people of the United States are on us. We are fighting not like bandits as Spain reiterates, but as men, as Spain in terror realizes. Give us the right of purchasing our arms and vessels of war, and this war will be ended speedily. We will have an army of 100,000 men in six months then. For every rifle we own we have two men in the field. That is all we want—arms."

There are really but two parties now, revolutionists and anti-revolutionists. The moment one leaves Havana one leaves the Spanish sphere and hears of nothing but the war. Letters are received from those fighting in the field daily. Men disappear, next to be heard of in the "manigua" with the revolutionists. Money is being hoarded waiting for the day to come when they can go freely to the United States to buy arms.

Waiting for Recognition.

Within thirty days from the recognition of these 40,000 active revolutionists as belligerents hundreds of thousands of dollars would be poured into the United States factories and Spain would be confronted with an army of greater size than it could ever bring here.

Two important engagements are reported. In the one the Spanish troops claim a great victory and official stories are in plenty. The other seems to have been a still more important one, and the victory is confidently asserted to have rested with the revolutionary forces.

Sept. 30 Gen. Suarez Valdez left Santa Clara with 1,500 men. The expedition was a supply column carrying rations to Mainarana. It is certain an engagement took place the second day out. Forces under Roloff and others to the number of 2,850 men were known to have made a junction. An early official report, quickly suppressed, said the mule train had arrived safely but a sharp engagement had been had in which the enemy was routed with great slaughter, the Spanish loss being fourteen killed and forty wounded. Latest reports are merely of a serious action, but no details are given.

The facts seem to be that after passing Reibabo and on entering a hilly and densely wooded country the revolutionists fell on Gen. Suarez Valdez's strangely arranged column and gained a complete victory, killing over 100 soldiers, wounding many more, and capturing nearly the whole provision train.

The other action was an expedition against Chief Gil, who was encamped in a naturally fortified place known as La Piedra with 1,000 revolutionists. Col. Canella, hero of the Sao del Indio fight, with 180 infantry and twenty troopers, is said to have attacked La Piedra last week and driven out the revolutionists, with great loss in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The story is insisted on by the official reports, but is known to be grossly exaggerated.

Rumors are again flying that Antonio Maceo is at the point of death from a severe wound, that José Maceo is dead, and that Maximo Gomez is suffering from an ulcer that prevents him from horseback or any active movements, and he may at any moment die. None of these reports or rumors, however, are believed except that José Maceo has been wounded.

Great numbers of arrests are being made all over the island. Every coastwise passenger steamer brings from ten to twelve prisoners. They are taken to the Morro and other military strongholds, and rarely is anything more heard of them. They are exiled or set free or else confined in solitaires, but nothing is said. There are over 500 prisoners in the dungeons of the Morro alone. It is asserted several military executions have occurred there secretly.

Military Situation Sharply Defined.

The military situation is sharply defined. Martinez Campos is still a great man, but he is heavily handicaped, and the weight is telling. As a matter of fact the great Spanish army is today shut up in the towns strictly on the defensive, against a tireless enemy that is destroying railroads and means of communication and is in possession today of nearly 80 per cent of the whole territory of the island.

The Spanish are not seeking decisive battles. No great engagements have yet taken place that has not redounded to the revolutionists. It is almost a state of siege. Spain's army is now in. When the enemy attacks an outpost huge bodies of men are buried in that direction only to arrive too late and to be harassed with small bodies of skirmishers as they swiftly return to their base of operations. When a revolutionist falls one of his unarmed companions takes his rifle and fills his place. When a Spanish rifle is captured the ranks of the revolutionists are increased by one man.

An insurgent leader declares:

"There is no dissension in our ranks nor among our leaders. Our armies are increasing steadily; every day brings more men to them, every victory more arms. Their losses are insignificant. They have probably won one important victory in the reported capture of Gen. Suarez Valdes convoy train. They have effected a landing and formidable uprising in the Vueita Abajo. They are trustfully looking forward to

[Continued on second page.]

DURRANT DECLARED TO HAVE TALKED.

Witnesses for the Prosecution Expected to Break His Defense.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 13.—Now that Durrant has told his story and has made answers to all the accusations implied by the cross-questioning of the prosecutors an impression exists that there is something to come which may have more effect on the minds of the jurymen than anything that has developed. This feeling is due to the confidence with which District Attorney Barnes put startling questions relating to a conversation by Durrant with Miss Carrie Cunningham, a newspaper reporter, at the county jail within the last week, and to the address and indorsement of an envelope which may or may not have contained a confession.

When the prosecution's witnesses are put on the stand they will relate the words of a statement that bordered on a confession. They will seek to prove that this man, who has been silent for six months, talked of matters touching his very existence and at a time when it was important for him to maintain silence. These witnesses will seek to show that Durrant made admissions which will destroy the whole fabric of the defense.

The prosecution states that the evening of Sept. 22 Miss Cunningham visited Durrant at the county jail and that Durrant showed her a small envelope which bore this address and indorsement: "Messrs. Dickinson and Duprey: To be opened in case I am convicted. To be returned to me in case I am acquitted."

Durrant then told the young lady the envelope contained a complete statement of all that had occurred at the Emanuel Baptist Church the afternoon of April 3. He said it had been written that his attorneys might know the facts if he was convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont.

The morning of Oct. 5 Miss Cunningham again saw Durrant, and in answer to questions asked by her he said that at about 5 o'clock the afternoon of April 3 he ascended to the space between the ceiling and the roof of the church to fix a sun burner. While at work he heard a noise. It seemed to come from the belfry. He peered through an opening into the belfry tower and saw the body of Blanche Lamont lying on the second landing of the belfry stairs.

Miss Cunningham said: "O, yes, it was from the second landing of the stairs that the blood dripped and stained the cloth-covered picture frame on the floor below."

Durrant replied that there was no blood on the cover of the picture frame, as "we have had the stains analyzed and find they were made by water, not blood."

An official inspection made of the cloth revealed that a piece of it, one inch by two inches in size, had been cut from the center of one of the largest stains. As this was not done by any one connected with the prosecution, the inference is that it was done by somebody interested in the defense.

F. L. POPE, THE ELECTRICIAN, KILLED

Receives a Fatal Shock in the Cellar of His Massachusetts Home.

Great Barrington, Mass., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Franklin Leonard Pope, an electrician whose skill has made him prominent throughout the electrical world, lost his life tonight by means of the same mysterious fluid that has made him famous.

The accident happened in Mr. Pope's residence at 6 o'clock, when it came time to turn on the electricity to light the house. For some reason the lights did not work to the satisfaction of Mr. Pope and he went to the cellar, where the converter is located, to see if he could remedy the trouble.

Soon after he descended the stairs members of the family in the upper part of the house heard him fall and the lamp explode and they ran to ascertain if he was hurt. Mr. Pope was found lying beside the converter lifeless. Three thousand volts had passed through his body.

[Mr. Pope was born 56 years ago in the same house in which he was killed. He was for some time in the employ of the Bell Telephone company, and his articles upon electricity were published in some of the leading scientific journals of the country. Mr. Pope was one of the first telegraph operators in the country. He was Past President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. During the draft riots in New York City in 1862 while in the engineer's office of the American Telegraph company he personally joined together the fragments of demolished telegraph lines between New York and Boston. In 1865 he explored British Columbia and Alaska, surveying a route for the Collins overland telegraph, which was subsequently partially built and abandoned.]

CHICAGO YOUNG WOMEN PREACHING.

Occupy Several Milwaukee Pulpits During the Y. W. C. A. Convention.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The Young Woman's Christian Association of Wisconsin's convention came to a close with a farewell meeting at Plymouth Church tonight. Prof. W. W. White of Chicago delivered a lecture before the convention this morning on "The Study of Prayer." Several of the young women occupied the local pulpits this morning. All delivered discourses on the work of the association. Miss Effie Price of Chicago was at Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Miss Alice Stevens of Chicago at the First Baptist Church, Miss Elizabeth Wilson of Appleton, Wis., at the Asbury M. E. Church, and Miss Eva Seevers of Chicago at the Pilgrim Congregational Church.

KATE HARDIE FOUND OMAHA CHILLY.

Not Invited to Speak and Got No Money for Expenses.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—When Kier Hardie and Frank Smith arrived in Omaha they were not received with open arms.

The Central Labor Union declined to invite Hardie to speak and would not contribute a cent to defray the expense of the visit.

Hardie spoke to a handful of people. He was practically ignored in Omaha.

SPLIT ON SUNDAY SHAVE.

BARBERS HOLD TWO BIG OPPOSING MASS-MEETINGS.

One Organizes to Obey the Cody Law and Prosecute Those Who Do Not—The Other Forms a Society to Defy the Statute and to Defend Violators—Proprietor Eden of the Great Northern Keeps His Shop Open and Shaves 1,100 Men.

Barbers who advocate Sunday shaving and barbers who opposed it worked hard yesterday. They labored, not in their shops shaving and cutting hair, but in halls in Madison and in North Clark streets, where they passed several hours plotting each others' downfall. During all their oratory and planning, and long before and long afterwards, Proprietor Eden of the Great Northern Hotel kept his force of barbers busy attending to the wants of long lines of customers.

In Uhlich's Hall in North Clark street the advocates of the Cody law met and formed an organization to compel the closing of barber shops Sunday. The new organization is called the Barbers' Protective Association, and its founders claim for it a longer existence than had its predecessor, the defunct Barbers' Sunday Closing Association. The Declaration of Independence was read, the statements of Proprietor Eden branded as anarchy, and $44.25 raised to prosecute all infringements of the law. Chairman Hoy announced Mr. Eden would be arrested early this morning.

The hall at No. 83 Madison street was crowded with master barbers who want an open Sunday. The proprietor of the Great Northern Hotel was their idol, and was the subject of many eulogistic remarks. They listened to a speech by the attorney of the Saloonkeepers' Association and founded an organization to be known as the Barbers' Mutual Aid and Protective Association.

Meanwhile Manager Eden's barbers were shaving 1,100 men, and Mr. Eden was announcing he was doing a service to his fellow-men.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness," said he, "and they should both go hand in hand, especially Sunday."

The 400 barbers who attended the meeting in Uhlich's Hall yesterday afternoon were called to order at 3 p. m. by Robert C. Hoy. The old Sunday Closing Association having come to an end, Mr. Hoy said, nothing was to be done but organize another, for the determination to enforce the law had not ceased with the society. The following committee was appointed:

O. C. Eichols, Jacob Schwartz,
A. C. Olsen, Edgar D. Wood,
C. R. Boechard.

Reads the Resolutions.

This committee will draw up a constitution and by-laws. While the committee was at work Chairman Hoy read two resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation. One was as follows:

Whereas, Certain selfish and avaricious barbers have organized and announced their determination to defy the State and municipal laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon organized labor and all religious societies to help barbers secure their legal day of rest.

Resolved, That the Mayor of Chicago be urged to instruct his police to arrest all barbers found working in their shops Sunday.

A resolution of thanks to the women of the Christian Endeavor Society who last week determined to urge their husbands and brothers not to patronize barber shops which were kept open Sundays was also adopted.

Edwin F. Cragin was introduced by Mr. Hoy. The speaker said he had come twelve miles to address the barbers, who were, he said, securing a day of rest not alone for the 3,000 barbers in Chicago, but for 100,000 other laboring men and women. If barbers secured Sunday as their day of rest men and women in many other occupations could more easily do likewise.

"You are doing your duty in thus striving to uphold the law," said Mr. Cragin, "and your opponents are nothing more than common law-breakers. I am told a hotelkeeper has announced he thinks the Cody law no

[Continued on page eight.]

FOUR MEN DROWNED AT FERRY BAR, MD.

Boat Capsizes in View of Hundreds at a Summer Resort.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Four men were drowned at Ferry Bar in the Patapsco River near this city today by the capsizing of a boat.

The Drowned.

HUNTER, JAMES.
REYNOLDS, WILLIAM.
STEINER, HARRY.
VOLKMAN, CHARLES F.

Two others, George Zellers, a lad of 18, and R. R. Brown, were rescued when they were nearly exhausted and about to go down for the last time.

Steiner and Zellers, boatmen, were rowing the others across the river to a pleasure resort, when suddenly in the middle of the stream, where the waves were running high, one of the men stood up and the next instant the boat turned over and all were thrown into the water. Steiner could swim, but in trying to save Hunter he was dragged down with him.

Several hundred people at the pleasure resort on the shore witnessed the accident. A number of them started out in boats, but as most of them could not swim or row well they could only add to the excitement.

C. F. Grief, proprietor of one of the resorts C. F. Grief, proprietor of one of the resorts, and a friend leaped into the water from another boat and nearly lost their lives in saving Zellers and Brown, who struggled violently in trying to save themselves.

Volkman, who disappeared beneath the surface twice, when he arose the last time called out "Save me," then "Good-by," and disappeared.

GOLDEN REWARD MINE IS NOT SOLD.

S. W. Allerton Says the Announcement of Purchase Is Premature.

"That Deadwood dispatch saying the Golden Reward mine had been sold is a little premature," said S. W. Allerton. "I believe, however, it is about to be sold. I am the largest stockholder in the mine, but the arrangements for the sale are in the hands of the other two owners, Franklin and Baker, at Deadwood. The Deadwood dispatch puts the price at $2,000,000. The mine has been turning out $800,000 a year for three years and is still at it. I do not know the names of the persons who will be the purchasers. They are to get some of the other property that we own up there along with the Golden Reward mine. We will go on and develop the remainder of our property after the sale.

"The history of the Golden Reward mine is interesting. Some men struck the ore and found it rich in the precious metal, but it could not be milled on the ground on account of a peculiarity in the retaining quartz. It was necessary to send it to Omaha before the gold could be extracted. The cost ate up the profit. About five years ago we went up there, looked the ground over, and bought the mine. For a whole year we experimented trying to find some means to get the gold out of the quartz. We built a mill and finally succeeded in solving the problem. Since then the yield has been heavy.

"There is more gold about Deadwood than there is in South Africa. More has been taken out there than from any other place of the same size on the globe."

BRUTAL HAZING BY FRATERNITY MEN.

Twenty-five Students Leave Westminster College Because of It.

New Wilmington, Pa., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Westminster College, at this place, a United Presbyterian seat of learning, is threatened with disruption as a result of the hazing to which several students have been subjected by members of the fraternities.

The faculty has promised to root out the societies, but this was not deemed sufficient by some of the indignant students, and twenty-five left the institution last week.

A student named Erskin was taken from his room a few nights ago and covered with shoe blacking. Mr. Mabon, while on the way home from a call on a young lady, was first beaten, then thrown over a fence and left in a field. This brutality was inflicted because Mabon would not sing sacred songs. Mabon has begun suit against four of his tormentors. He has always been opposed to the Greek letter fraternities, and has done all he could to suppress them at Westminster.

The societies exist contrary to the rules of the college, and all students not members have notified the faculty they will leave unless the fraternities are compelled to dissolve.

TRICK HORSE MAZEPPA IS KILLED

Animal Valued at $40,000 Crushed in a Wreck—Three Men Injured.

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 13.—A freight wreck occurred here tonight, when two parts of a broken train came together. Ten cars loaded with trotting horses, live stock, and other exhibits from the Danbury fair, which closed last week, were crushed and thrown down a forty-foot embankment. Mazeppa, the famous champion trick horse of the world, valued at $40,000, was instantly killed. One man was fatally injured and two others seriously hurt.

The Injured.

Lusque, George W., groom, both legs broken; will die.
Thompson, Henry, Boston, cut about head.
McCarron, James, Boston, contusions, head, arms, and body.

Cars were splintered and piled up in every direction. Ten of them fell in fragments to the bottom of a forty-foot embankment. The car containing Mazeppa was reduced to kindling wood. The horse was owned by H. D. McGuire of Boston. The groom, Harry Thompson, had a miraculous escape from death. McCarron was pinned under a portion of the wreck for two hours and had to be cut out with saws and axes. Traffic was suspended the entire evening.

LIKES IT AS FAR AS HE HAS GONE.

Duke of Marlborough Expresses Admiration for Western Scenery.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The Duke of Marlborough arrived this afternoon from Louisville, spent half an hour in the city, and took a Pennsylvania train for New York. He said that he was pleased with his trip and admired the scenery and people of the West.

DOWN A HILL TO DEATH.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A TROLLEY CAR AT PITTSBURG.

Four Persons Killed and Twelve or Fourteen Seriously Injured, Three of Whom May Die—Brake Is Out of Order and the Car Dashes Unchecked Down an Incline a Mile Long—Leaps from the Track to a Creek Ten Feet Below.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—On the Carnegie branch of the West End Traction road an accident occurred tonight by which three persons were killed and several badly injured. The names of all the injured could not be obtained, but it is known that twelve or fourteen are more or less seriously out and bruised.

The Dead.

BISHOP, MRS. M. L., No. 1309 Carson street, Pittsburg.
HEISSL, JACOB, glass dealer of Carnegie, Pa.
ROTH, GEORGE, furniture dealer of Carnegie, Pa.
WADDLES, ROBERT, motorman.

The Injured.

Baldwin, O. J., Youngsville, Pa., skull fractured.
Foley, Michael, and wife, Pittsburg, badly cut about the head and body.
Hoon, Mrs. Pearl, Beaver Falls, scalp wound.
Loughlin, Miss Emma, Pittsburg, scalp wound, both legs crushed.
Leets, Mrs., and son.
McGuire, Frank, conductor, badly bruised.
Phillips, Alexander, Pittsburg Academy, head and neck cut.
Willey, Robert, 10 years old, badly bruised.

Car No. 56 of the Carnegie branch of the road was coming to Pittsburg. When at the head of McCarthy's Run, where a long, steep grade begins, the motorman discovered the brake was out of order and the car began to run away.

It dashed down the hill at great speed for a mile, until a curve was struck, when the car turned over and rolled down a ten-foot embankment.

It struck on the top, and the heavy trucks crashed through the floor, crushing the passengers. There were fifteen passengers in the car, and only four, together with the conductor, escaped death or serious injury.

The dead were taken to the Pittsburg morgue and the injured to the hospitals. It is possible one or two of the injured will die.

The accident occurred at a lonely spot and it was some time before assistance reached the sufferers, who were wedged tightly in the wreck.

When the conductor saw the car was beyond control he lay down on the floor and advised the others to follow his example. The killed were found wedged under the roof of the car, which had been smashed in upon them.

COLLEGE GIRLS NOW SALVATIONISTS.

As a Result of an Ex-Cowboy's Eloquence They Defy the Faculty.

Wichita, Kas., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—A dispatch from the college town of Emporia tonight gives the details of a sensation there among the faculty and students of the State Normal College. Recently the Salvation Army there got an eloquent ex-cowboy leader. A party of Normal College girls attended his meeting at the barracks recently and were induced to join the army.

The next night they brought more girls, and this was kept up until the faculty of the college attempted to put a stop to it, when the sentimental girls raised the standard of rebellion, claiming they intended to exercise the constitutional right of worshiping according to the dictates of their consciences.

One of the leading young ladies in the college announces that she will give up her school studies to join the army's slumming brigade in New York. It is thought that she is enlisting others to go with her. The faculty is troubled, as it is unable to ascertain the strength of the leader's influence. Papas of the girls are coming in and asking embarrassing questions.

Herman Kay Kills Himself.

The friends and relatives of Herman Kay cannot explain his suicide. He was found last evening at his home, No. 2524 Portland avenue, just after he had taken carbolic acid. A doctor was called, but could not save Kay's life. He was a confectioner, 27 years old, and was holding a good position. He left a widow and several children.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, MONDAY OCT. 14, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; cooler.
Sun rises at 6:01¼; sets at 5:11.
Moon 28 days old; rises at 1:22 a. m.

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Sunday Sermons.
Fort Wayne's Centennial.
10 Better Stock Prices Likely.
Patrons of the Homeseekers' Excursions.
11 Milwaukee's Semi-Centennial Jubilee.
12 Anson A. Bigelow Is Dead.

HE PAYS NO ATTENTION TO THE SIGN.

Supposed Burglar Tries to Crack a Safe Containing "Nothing of Value."

"Notice—To Burglars: There is nothing of value in this safe; don't waste your time on it."

Notwithstanding the foregoing sign, which was on the safe in F. Slater's liquor house, No. 265 Fifth avenue, George Stewart was found in the store with the intention, it is supposed, of cracking open the money receptacle.

Some persons who had heard noises in the store notified the police. Murnane and Fay were sent to investigate. They found Stewart hiding behind some barrels. He had a screw driver. He had not tried to open the safe, but the policemen, supposing that was his object in being there, arrested him. When he was locked up he said he was an electrician out of employment.

PRAIRIE FIRES DESTROY FOUR PERSONS

Fighting Flames in Manitoba Results in Fatalities.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 13.—Four persons were fatally burned near here while fighting prairie fires last night. Edward St. Germain, 12 years old, was engaged with an elder brother in an endeavor to save several haystacks, when their clothing caught fire. Edward was burned to a crisp and the elder brother was so badly injured he cannot recover. At another point some Canadian Pacific employés were endeavoring to drive back the flames from the railroad property. Edward Lukyn, a section man, and a foreman, whose name is unknown, were surrounded by the flames, and both perished. It is feared other fatalities have occurred, as fires were raging on all sides last night.

TOOK NO PART IN DRAFTING THE BILL

Mr. Harrison in No Manner Responsible for the McKinley Measure.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 13.—The Commercial Gazette, a strong McKinley paper, called on Perry S. Heath, who was close to Harrison during his administration, will tomorrow say:

A great deal has recently appeared respecting the attitude of President Harrison toward the McKinley tariff at the time of its adoption.

It is contended that in the capacity of President, Gen. Harrison opposed the adoption of schedules as high as those in the McKinley law and that he entered a protest against them to those who had the measure in charge.

The Commercial Gazette is in the position to say that all such statements are untrue and misleading. Ex-President Harrison deserves neither censure nor praise on account of the McKinley tariff law. He took no part in drafting or the consideration of the measure. No feature of the law, so far as those who compiled it are aware, represented his particular views or met with his specific disapproval.

TWO MEN, TWO REVOLVERS, TWO DEATHS.

Marshal Cooke and Ex-Marshal Donnelly Shot to Kill and Did It.

Gloucster, O., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Marshal David C. Cooke while standing on a corner tonight was approached by ex-Night Marshal Elmer Donnolly. An old feud existed between them.

Donnolly drew a gun, saying: "We will settle this difficulty now."

He fired four shots, all of which hit Cooke. Cooke fired one that went through Donnolly's heart. He dropped dead. Cooke fell beside him and also expired.

LAST EDITION.

TO JOIN SEA TO SEA.

Vanderbilts Figuring on a Transcontinental Railway,

AFTER UNION PACIFIC,

This Will Be Made a Part of the Northwestern System,

THEN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC

Negotiations Now in Progress with President Huntington.

WILL MAKE THE LINE COMPLETE.

Ever since the famous traffic contract was made between the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads whereby the former secured the right to dictate the through rates from the West to Chicago and the latter the through rates from Chicago to points on the Union Pacific west of Omaha rumors have been current that the Vanderbilts would sooner or later secure full control of the Union Pacific property. A plan for the reorganization of the Union Pacific is now in course of preparation and the preliminary steps already taken indicate beyond a doubt that when the Union Pacific gets out of the hands of receivers it will be controlled and operated by the Chicago and Northwestern, which is one of the Vanderbilt roads.

The Reorganization committee, which has just been announced, has among its members Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central, and Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern. These two able lieutenants of the Vanderbilts will no doubt be able to control the other members of the committee, who are mostly Presidents of trust companies holding Union Pacific securities. It is believed the Vanderbilts now hold a majority of the Union Pacific securities. At one time Jay Gould held a controlling interest in the Union Pacific, and this, it is said, has been absorbed by the Vanderbilts.

Gould-Vanderbilt Deal.

A deal is said to have been made between George Gould and the Vanderbilts whereby the former is to be given control of the Kansas Pacific, which is to be operated by the Missouri Pacific, while the latter will take the main line of the Union Pacific from Omaha west and make it a part of the Chicago and Northwestern system. The Vanderbilts have no use for the Kansas Pacific, as they have no line to Kansas City to connect with it; and besides, the main line of the Union Pacific from Omaha will give them an outlet to Denver via the Julesburg cut-off.

With the Union Pacific in control of the Chicago and Northwestern the latter will have a direct and independent line from Chicago through to Ogden and Salt Lake, with a branch line to Denver, which will give it a great advantage over the Burlington and Rock Island roads, which run only to Denver. Should the Vanderbilts also be able to keep the Oregon Short Line in the Union Pacific they will have independent lines from New York through to Portland, Ore.

For Still Further Acquisitions.

The most startling rumor which has lately gained currency is that the Vanderbilts look still further than the acquisition of the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line. Their great aim and object is said to be the control of a line through to San Francisco, and to gain this end it is said they are now negotiating with C. P. Huntington with a view of securing control of the Central Pacific branch of the Southern Pacific. As has been frequently stated in THE TRIBUNE, the Southern Pacific has been making strenuous efforts lately to divert all the business it could from the Central Pacific to its Southern line via New Orleans. By doing this it gets the entire haul from the Pacific coast to New Orleans, while on business going over the Central Pacific it gets the haul only from Ogden to San Francisco. The Southern Pacific has no longer any use for the Central Pacific except to keep competition out of California. Mr. Huntington and the other Southern Pacific magnates know quite well that if the Vanderbilts want a line to San Francisco they have the means to build one, and consequently they would prefer, no doubt, to give up the Central Pacific to them, as in that event the Southern Pacific will continue to hold the terminals from Lathrop to San Francisco and thus continue to control the Pacific coast railroad situation so far as coast terminals are concerned.

The new plan for reorganization of the Union Pacific is said to provide for the raising of $10,000,000, on which 6 per cent interest and a commission will be allowed. The first step will be the purchase of defaulted coupons. But before any definite action is taken a determined onslaught will be made upon Congress to secure some action that will relieve the new company from the burden of the government debt.

WILL VISIT WASHINGTON THIS WEEK.

Gen. Harrison to Visit the Capital the First Time Since He Retired.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Gen. Harrison will make his first visit to Washington this week since he retired from the White House.

It is said the ex-President was so sensitive on the subject that he would never return to Washington unless he went back to the position he occupied as President. His duties as attorney now necessitate his presence before the Supreme Court.

He is one of the attorneys in the case which involves the constitutionality of certain features of the California law regulating the irrigation of arid lands.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

The Nebraska Irrigation Association's annual meeting will be held at Sydney Dec. 18 and 19.

Secretary Herbert has returned to Washington from Alabama, where he has been speaking on finance.

Along the Nova Scotian coast a heavy storm is raging. The American brigantine H. C. Sibley is ashore at Black Rock.

In Powell County, Ky., Levi Anderson killed Duke Wilson, aged 14, because the boy made a slighting remark about his shotgun.

At Montgomery, near Savannah, Miss Stella West, a young society leader, shot and killed herself while trying to get out a bullet.

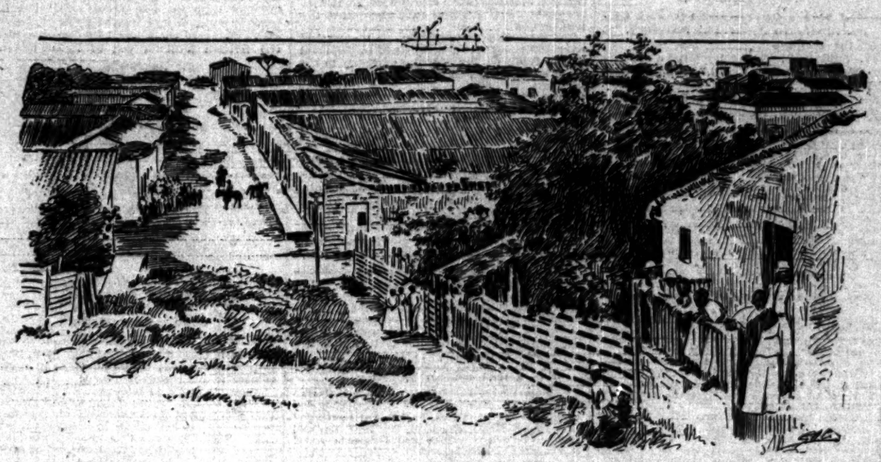
The new Denver and Colorado Southern railroad company will connect Denver, Cripple Creek, Florence, Cañon City, and Silver Cliff by an air line.

At Greenwood, S. C., J. J. Mosely, a liquor constable, was shot and killed while storing seized whisky. Four negroes are suspected and there are threats of lynching.

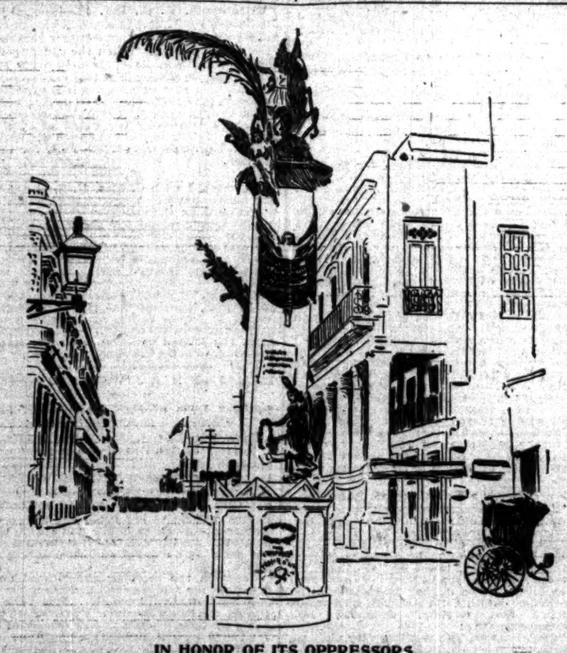
National Guardsmen will be interested in the case of Jose Ryan of the Iowa militia, sued by his Captain for $14 for seven days' absence from camp. Two courts decided for Ryan and the case will go to the Supreme Court.

At Jamestown, N. Y., it is reported that detectives have traced the murder of Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Davis in Busti last December to Holmes, Bittles and three others who are in the Pennsylvania Penitentiary for another crime.

Mrs. Lillie J. Kreps and her son of Bancroft, Wis., were arrested at Denver on the suspicion that they were to meet John Kreps, defaulting cashier of the Bancroft Bank. He did not appear and the women and boy were released.



MANZANILLO, WHERE THE CUBAN REPUBLIC WAS FIRST PROCLAIMED.



IN HONOR OF ITS OPPRESSORS.

[Column erected by merchants of Havana on Muralla street.]

"MAD" ANTHONY WAYNE.

[Founder of Fort Wayne, Ind., which will celebrate its centennial this week.]

KING NOW A PRISONER.

COREAN GOVERNMENT IN THE HANDS OF TAI RON KIN.

Father of the Deposed Monarch Proclaimed Dictator—Hired Assassins Attacked the Palace and Murdered the Queen—Japanese Government to Make a Searching Investigation—King Degrades the Name of His Dead Queen—Foreign News.

Tokio, Japan, Oct. 13.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Persons wearing Japanese dress and carrying Japanese swords were among the rioters who lately attacked the Royal Palace in Seoul, Corea. At first it was supposed they were Coreans disguised as Japanese, but now it is suspected that they were Japanese-Soski, apparently hired ruffians.

The Japanese Government has ordered an exhaustive inquiry. The chief prosecutor of the court at Yokohama has been sent to Corea to direct the investigation.

The Queen, being dead, the Tai Won Kun is supreme. He has forced the King to issue a decree degrading his murdered consort to the level of a concubine and outlawing her family. The foreign legations at Seoul are guarded by marines from the foreign warships at Chemulpo. All is quiet.

London, Oct. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the London Standard says:

"The Herald's Seoul dispatch reports that the Japanese troops were at the gates of the palace during the butchery incident upon the uprising of the anti-foreigners headed by Tai Ron Kin, father of the King of Corea.

"There was nothing to show the Japanese Minister was aware of the plot. The King is now a prisoner and his father has been proclaimed dictator.

"A new Cabinet has been constituted of Japanese elements. The Queen's officials have fled. The Japanese Soshi has been arrested for the murder of the Queen."

A Shanghai dispatch says her Majesty's cruiser Edgar has suddenly been ordered to Chemulpo, where it will land a force of marines.

FRENCH CAPTURE ANOTHER FORT.

Determined Fighting Reported Before the Capital of Madagascar.

Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, Oct. 13.—Word has been received here that the French made a brilliant attack upon and captured the Hova works at Farafatra, Madagascar, near Tamatave, on the 10th inst.

Paris, Oct. 13.—A dispatch received here from Mojanga, Island of Madagascar, says that the fighting prior to the occupation by the French of Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, on Sept. 30, was of a very determined character. The engagement was fought over ground which extended nine miles right up to the capital. The artillery fire resulted in the royal palace being struck by a shell.

President Faure today attended a grand kirmes in the machinery gallery in the Champs de Mars, the occasion being the opening of the fêtes in honor of the Malagasy victory.

Gen. Duchesne, commander of the Madagascar expedition, has telegraphed to the government some of the details of the taking of Antananarivo. He says several smart engagements which were fought on Sept. 28 and 29 brought him to Isafy. On Sept. 30 he attacked the heights east of Antananarivo.

"Two columns under Gens. Metzinger and Voyron," the report continues, "engaged Hoght and after a fight captured the heights. The Malagasy batteries at the palace north of the capital having opened fire, I commenced to bombard, when the Malagasy envoys came to ask us to suspend hostilities. Our troops thereupon occupied the capital. I made an official entry to the city next morning and a treaty of peace was signed and ratified by the Queen in the evening. Our loss was six killed and fifty wounded. The behavior of the troops was beyond praise."

THINKS FRENCH WILL DO JUSTICE.

Ex-Consul Waller Expresses Confidence He Will Be Released.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 13.—Charles T. Maxwell, a colored medical student in this city, has received a letter from ex-Consul John L. Waller. The letter is dated "Maison Centrale, du Clairvaux, France, Sept. 8." After thanking Mr. Maxwell for expressions of sympathy contained in a letter he had written to the imprisoned man Mr. Waller says:

It gives me great pleasure to know I have the sympathy and support of the American people, who are using every honorable means and endeavor to secure me my liberty, which to an American is dearer far than life.

I am a victim of circumstances, and whether I shall finally receive justice at the hands of the French people or perish in a foreign prison by virtue of a hasty conviction rendered by a court martial in the heat of excitement under these circumstances rests with God and the American people, in whose actions and righteous judgment I have the most implicit confidence.

That it is the desire or intention of the French as a government to do me an injustice I do not for a moment believe. I am also consoled in the knowledge of the fact that the American people, true now as always to their long-established creed and numerous precedents touching the protection of American citizens abroad, will not permit any injustice to be inflicted upon one of their citizens by a foreign nation, no matter how humble be that citizen.

MOST FREE FROM YELLOW-FEVER.

Few Cases Found on the South Side of Cuba.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—In a communication to the Marine Hospital service Sanitary Inspector Burgess, at Havana, gives some late news from Cuba, particularly in regard to the health of people on that island. It was reported that yellow fever was increasing on the south side of the island, but Dr. Fortune, who made an investigation, reports as follows:

"It seems strange there have been comparatively so few cases of yellow-fever in this jurisdiction this season so far, and I am at a loss how to account for it, for there has been no lack of hot weather and unacclimated troops here lately, conditions which ought to cause a much greater epidemic than was here two years ago.

"From trustworthy persons from Casilda and Trinidad it was ascertained there are about 2,000 soldiers there, with 150 of them in the hospital. This being the hurricane season, the best planned tour of inspection may be interrupted and delays may occur, both on account of that and the unsettled state of the country in consequence of the insurrection."

HOW IT WILL GET INTO CONGRESS.

Venezuelan Question to Be Investigated by a Special Committee.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—The manner in which the Venezuelan question is to be brought before Congress has been outlined in a general way by those who have been most interested in the subject. This will be by means of a resolution, to be introduced, it is probable, on the first day of the session.

It will provide for the appointment of a committee of six, three from the Senate and three from the House, to consider the entire question, and to report as to the rights and obligations of the United States and the course desirable for this government to take.

This resolution, it is said, will not delay a speedy determination of the attitude of the United States. The purpose is to have all necessary material in the way of historical data ready for the committee as soon as it is appointed, and it is expected a report will be made to both branches of Congress before the holiday recess.

MEXICAN CAPITAL TO BE DRAINED.

Total Cost of Sewers to Be Nearly Ten Millions of Dollars.

City of Mexico, Oct. 13.—Now that the work on the grand canal and tunnel, the most important parts of the project for draining the City and Valley of Mexico, is practically completed, attention is being turned to plans suggested for reconstructing an entire sewerage system for the city, so as to secure an equal sewerage for all parts of the city to the mouth of the grand canal.

President Diaz informs the city government that a resolution will be introduced immediately in Congress appropriating $25,000 monthly for ten years to aid in reforming the city sewers, provided the Council will appoint a board of directors to take charge of this money.

The total cost of the work is estimated variously from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, and the result is pretty closely computed by competent engineers to be a certain reduction of the present heavy death rate by one-half. Several large concerns are in the field for the contract.

The Central Methodist conference of the Methodist Church South is in session in this city.

Great interest is manifested in peat exploration, and the State of Mexico has authorized the town government controlling peat beds to make contracts with the companies desiring to work them. Lake Xochimilco, near this city, contains sufficient peat to make 60,000,000 tons of dry peat suitable for combustion.

Two hundred more thieves were yesterday sent to the State of Vera Cruz to work on the coffee and tobacco plantations.

An inclined plane with cars to run by steam will be placed on the hill at Guadaloupe, the national Mecca. In former times devout pilgrims ascended the hills on their knees.

A preliminary meeting of the Congress of Americanitas will take place tomorrow.

News from Acatempan, State of Guerrera, announces that a tremendous hailstorm occurred there, destroying crops and causing destruction of a dozen houses and killing and maiming many cattle and domestic animals. Seventy-three large trees were felled and the force of the wind dragged them some distance. The inhabitants were filled with terror, thinking the day of judgment had arrived.

Military circles are talking of the contemplated reorganization of the army on principally German models, and no doubt the efficiency of the regular troops is to be greatly improved. This does not imply any desire for an aggressive policy, but, rather, that the government wishes to have the country in better shape. Many prominent gentlemen who belonged to the old order of things having come up during the revolution have died during the last two years and their places are being filled with well trained officers.

There is no doubt of the complete loyalty of the army to the administration, and the offering of troops by graduates of the military college is displacing men accustomed to revolution. A high officer says any duly constituted government will have the adhesion of the army. This is one of the greatest achievements of President Diaz and has been quietly and unostentatiously effected.

The new canal between Tampico and Tuxpan will be completed at once, the necessary capital having been secured. It is part of a general system of international waterways projected by the government.

Theodore W. Noyes, one of the editors of the Washington Evening Star, has returned here from an exploring tour of Oxaca.

The Governor of the federal district has forbidden venders of newspapers crying sensational news, and they must hereafter restrict themselves to the names of the papers and their dates.

At Cullacan, Capital of the State of Sinale, freshets have caused $200,000 loss on buildings and live stock.

It is reported today Col. Romero, survivor of the Romero-Verastegui duel, will be granted another trial, and all seconds and Gen. Rocho, who were acquitted, will be compelled to again face the jury.

TURKS MAKE SMOOTH PROMISES.

Porte Says Persons Who Tortured Armenians Will Be Punished.

Constantinople, Oct. 13.—The Porte has appointed a commission to inquire into the recent Armenian arrests, and has promised the powers to deal severely with any one who is found to have tortured the Armenians in prison.

Many persons were killed and wounded in the recent disturbances in the Ismid district southeast of Constantinople, in Asia Minor, but order has been restored.

The town if Ismid is the residence of Greek and Armenian Archbishops.

A report has reached the Patriarchate that two Armenians were murdered on leaving the Koumkapou Church during the evacuation of the churches by the Armenian refugees.

It is the general impression that the Porte still refuses to grant reforms in Armenia.

Ask for Waller's Release.

New York, Oct. 13.—Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborne, John Guthrie, A. M. Thomas, and others who have interested themselves in behalf of John L. Waller are hopeful that the petition and circular letter which have been sent broadcast through Kansas will bear good fruit and will obtain the release of the ex-Consul from the prison in which he is confined. The petition is addressed to Congress and asks that an investigation be made of the cause of Waller's arrest and imprisonment by France.

Burial of William W. Story.

Rome, Oct. 13.—The remains of William Wetmore Story, the sculptor, arrived here from Florence today and were buried in the Protestant cemetery after solemn obsequies at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in the presence of his family, of the English, American, and Russian Legation chargés, and of many representatives of Italian, American, and English society. He was buried next to the urn containing Shelley's heart. Numerous splendid wreaths were placed upon the coffin.

Foreign Brevities.

Mrs. Alexander, the poetess, died at London.

A concession has been granted for a street railway in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Emperor William received Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The London Times says: "Secretary Carlisle's Boston speech goes to the root of the mischief of currency legislation."

Villiers Stuart, ex-member of Parliament for Waterford, Eng., was drowned by accident while landing at Villiertown Saturday.

Admiral Sir Lewis Jones of the English navy is dead. He was promoted from Vice-Admiral to Admiral on July 14, 1871, and was on the retired list.

It is expected the French Parliament will ratify a contract for a new cable to be laid from Brest to New York with branches to the West Indies and Brazil.

It is reported from Pekin that some of the Mohammedan rebels in the Province of Kansu have captured the City of Lan Chau, the capital of the province.

An American scientific expedition has arrived at Vladivostock to inspect the Siberian railway. The government will grant them full facility for accomplishing their work.

Official returns for the last fortnight in September show that there were during that time 4,429 new cases and 1,701 deaths from cholera in the Province of Volhynia, Russia.

NOONDAY LECTURES IN STEINWAY HALL

Today President Harper Will Deliver the First of a Series of Twelve.

Lectures at noonday in Steinway Hall will be one of the features in Chicago this season. President Harper of the Chicago University announces a series of twelve lectures on "The History of Old Testament Prophecy." The opening lecture will be given today at 12:15, the subject being among the people in these noonday lectures the Contents of Prophecy; Definitions; Literature."

Dr. Harper hopes to awaken such interest among the people in these noonday lectures that at the conclusion of his course there will be a demand for other courses on various subjects, in which event the ablest men in the university and from other cities will be called upon to take the platform. Prof. Albion W. Small, it is announced, will follow President Harper with a series of lectures upon Sociology. Tickets to Dr. Harper's lectures will be 25 cents, or $2 for the full course.

Dr. Flavius Brobst, whose noonday lectures in Boston proved so popular, will today at noon commence a similar course in this city in Central Music Hall, taking for his theme "Man's Eternal Career; or, Heaven."

WASHINGTONIAN HOME IS SATISFIED.

Will Not Now Have to Care for City Patients Without Pay.

In regard to the late decision of the Supreme Court of the State declaring unconstitutional the act giving city and county liquor license money to Washingtonian Home Supt. T. E. Somerville said:

"We are not disappointed and are entirely satisfied with the action of the court. It makes us better off than we were before. Under the law as it stood the city kept sending patients to the home but has not paid a cent of the license money since December, 1893. We brought suit in the Circuit Court to recover the allowance under the act, but the city resisted on the plea of the unconstitutionality of the law and beat us. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken on an agreed case, and this decision is the result.

"It is claimed that no part of city or county money can be appropriated to this home, and of course the rule will apply to other institutions. The management of the home will endeavor to see that the law is impartially applied."

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash.

CUBA'S APPEAL FOR AID.

VICTORY IN SIGHT IF UNCLE SAM WILL SAY THE WORD.

Insurgents Waiting to Be Recognized by the United States, Believing That Action Will Practically Settle the War in Their Favor—Would Give Them a Market for the Purchase of Guns, Which Are Now More Needed than Men.

[Continued from first page.]

speedy recognition of their true position, as belligerents."

An improbable rumor is persistently circulated that Gen. Martinez Campos, realizing the utter hopelessness of crushing the revolution, has evolved this plan: The United States is to be gradually provoked, and then, before it grants its recognition to Cuba, some overt act so strong as to demand immediate attention on the part of the United States is to be committed. In other words, his idea is to provoke the United States into a war, when naturally Cuba would be invaded. Under such circumstances Spain could yield the island and yet save her honor.

SHOULD RECOGNIZE THE CUBANS.

United States Government Has an Opportunity to Assist the Patriots.

At the People's Institute last night the Rev. William G. Clarke delivered a prelude on "The Cuban Revolution." Among other things he said:

The American heart bleeds for the patriots of Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles. The wrongs she has suffered, the struggles she has waged, her condition of poverty, ignorance, and despotism awaken our sympathy and arouse our indignation. None that basks in the sunlight of American liberty can fail to deplore her woe and denounce her foe. Her career is a history of repeated injuries and brutal outrages perpetrated by Spanish misrule. But the natives of this noble isle have risen in revolt against this foreign tyrant and have struggled against great odds for deliverance from this thrall. Cuba is the richest island and largest of the West Indies group. Its boundless resources in mineral and agricultural wealth naturally excited the avarice of the Spaniards in its early conquest and settlement. Even now she would repay with munificence the toil of planters, miners, merchants were she under better political administration.

President Polk, in 1848, proposed to the Spanish Government the transfer of Cuba to the United States for the sum of $1,000,000. Ten years later in our Senate the purchase was discussed at a price of $30,000,000, but after debate the proposal was withdrawn. In 1868 the Cubans made another effort to free themselves from military despotism.

The United States is under solemn and sacred obligation, not only to itself, but to its neighbors, to preserve the peace and prosperity of Cuba and to advance it in its progress toward a larger national life. As it happens the Cuban patriots have essayed to build a republic in its soil of servitude with Gen. Masses, Provisional President, Gen. Gomez as Minister of War, Gen. Maceo as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and Senor Gonsalos as Secretary of Foreign Relations. With the establishment of this government the United States can properly recognize the struggling Cubans as belligerents entitled to the rights of human warfare. This our government ought to do and do speedily before the massacre is complete.

GOES TO DRILL SOLDIERS IN CUBA.

Cleveland Man Engaged by the Insurgents as Cavalry Instructors.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 13.—Sylvester Scovel, son of the Rev. Dr. Scovel, President of Wooster (O.) University, and for some time manager of the Cleveland Athletic club, left yesterday for Cuba, where he goes under contract with the revolutionists to act as instructor in cavalry drill. Mr. Scovel was a member of Troop A, the crack cavalry company of Ohio, and is an expert horseman and swordsman as well as an all-round athlete.

CUBA IS SPAIN'S LAST HOPE.

Furnishes Money and Supplies for Support of the Child King.

Almida Stevana of No. 73 Jackson street has recently returned from an extended trip through Spain. The reminiscences of his visit are as interesting as his trip was extensive. Mr. Stevana was born in Spain, but has lived nearly all his life in America. Fifteen years ago he paid a similar visit to the land of his nativity. There is little in the way of progress or advancement to notice, he says. He conversed with those he was visiting as to the emancipation of Cuba. The account he brings to Chicago of Spanish sentiment towards America and Spanish ideas as to Cuban independence will be especially interesting at the present time.

"I left Chicago Aug. 1," said Mr. Stevana last night, "and visited all the principal towns of Spain. I was born in Spain and cannot forget the glories of the Alhambra, the grandeur of the Escurial, and the quaint Old World beauty of the land whence Columbus sailed to find a new world for so many of my countrymen. All Spain is talking of Cuba. The success or failure of the insurgents is the theme on every tongue. Naturally, and as I expected in a monarchical country like Spain, there is a preponderance of opinion, at least so far as outward expression goes, in favor of the crown and the retention of the island. This may be accounted for in two ways. None is so proud of his country, his race, or its past achievements as the Spaniard. The Spaniard looks back down the cloisters of time when his people dominated all that was discovered of America and was undoubtedly the ruler of the seas. Columbus, Cortez, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, and Pizarro are the heroes worshiped today in the land of the Cid.

Loyal to the Little King.

"Dim are the glories of the days before the Armada, but the Spaniard clings with all the tenacity of his warm, impulsive nature to the few possessions left to him in the Western world. That there is considerable pecuniary reason is another cause for Spain's tenacious hold. Bankrupt among nations, Cuba is like an oasis in a desert to her. It is the one place whence she can obtain revenues to support her infant King and the Old World pomp of his court. There is also a certain and well-defined sentiment of loyalty to the little King. The spectacle of a tender child for ruler, guided by a widowed mother's hand, has much in it to appeal to the Old World chivalry of the Spanish race. I was not surprised, therefore, to find four persons in favor of suppressing the Cuban insurrection by any possible means and retaining the island at all hazards for every one who would say a word in favor of independence.

"Speech is not as free in Spain as in America. In the present inflamed state of public feeling there any open advocate of Cuban independence would run risk of a prolonged visit to a Spanish prison. I could find, however, a well-defined minority in favor of Cuban independence just as much as they were in favor of a republic at home. Were it not for the chivalric sympathy for the child King the watchfires of revolutionists would be as plentiful on the slopes of the Sierras as those of the Carlists were in days not long gone by. Every volunteer and man who could be prevailed upon to serve has been sent to the West Indies. The famous Regiment de la Reina has left for Cuba. Things are in a bad way with Spain before she sends her household troops to the front. Yellow fever has decimated the troops sent to Cuba. One hears the weeping of the widow and the wails of the orphan on every side. I met one family in Guadalajara who had lost a son from yellow fever. He was an officer in a Spanish regular regiment. They were bitter indeed against the Cubans, forgetting that it was yellow fever that killed him.

Sentiment Against America Bitter.

"The sentiment against America is exceedingly bitter. Every Spaniard says there would have been no Cuban revolt had it not been for American support and assistance. The Dons would rather see Cuba sunk in the blue Caribbean Sea than that the United States should get it. They are extremely proud of their navy. The more hot-headed would like to match it against our White Squadron. I got myself disliked by telling them the Chicago and a couple of her consorts would settle the Spanish navy once and for all in thirty minutes by the clock. The news from America is read with avidity. I had to sit and translate The Tribune to small crowds of my friends day after day. Spanish papers are small-sized, devoid of news, and for the main part made up of advertisements of American patent medicines.

"The country is dead compared with America. It runs on in its dreamy way. Everything is put off until 'manaña'—tomorrow. On the slopes of the Sierras the peasant reaps with a sickle as he did when the discoverer of America sailed. Mules are the principal means of transport as they were when Columbus was called to the Spanish court. The country is in one vast Rip Van Winkle sleep. A McCormick reaper or some modern machinery would almost cause a revolution. Mail facilities are lacking. A letter is an unknown quantity. One has to go for his letters, and in most towns a professional letter-writer does all the correspondence. He and the priests are alone able to read or write. On the few railroads one can get out on the inclines and grades and run along with the train. Coal is taken out of the mines on wheelbarrows wheeled by men and women.

"I saw a good sample of Spain's slow ways in Madrid. An upper window was broken and three men came to mend it. One placed a long pole on the sidewalk, reaching to the window. Then another mixed some cement around the base of the pole. The three sat down and smoked while the cement dried. Then one man nailed cross ties to the pole. I watched them for some hours and they had not reached the window. Ladders are unknown.

"The people are so inflamed against America that were it not for the courtesy shown to the Infanta and the Duke of Veragua and the rousing reception given to everything Spanish at the World's Fair they would be inclined to attack American travelers. Chicago's welcome to the caravels has disarmed them, they all say."

REBELS CAPTURE SPANISH STEAMER

Crew's Arms Taken Away and the Men Set at Liberty.

The insurgents have captured in Santiago Bay a merchant steamer which had been equipped as a man of war by Spain. The crew in charge were disarmed and were then liberated.

Julie Kelly, Angel Tamayo, and a cart driver named France have been detected in the act of remitting ammunition to the insurgents. Five firemen have also joined the insurgents.

The Times Havana correspondent says that over 100 persons were drowned in the flood which followed the recent hurricane in the Vuelta Abajo district. The dispatch also reports that the rebels declare that they have positive orders not to fight, but to disperse immediately they are attacked.

WILL PUSH PERALTA LAND CLAIM.

Spain Will Make It an Offset to the Mora Claim.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 13.—J. A. Peralta Reavis said today he believed that the claim filed in the United States Court of Claims on behalf of the Cuban branch of the Peralta family to recover from the United States $65,000,000, the alleged value of the famous Peralta land grant, would be pushed by the Spanish Government as an offset to the Mora claim.

He holds that the Cuban branch of the Peralta family had no title to the grant.

Peralta Reavis is still held here a United States prisoner for his connection with the attempted Peralta grant fraud.

Local Cuban Meeting.

William Vocke, Lloyd G. Kirkland, and George W. Baird are expected to lead an interesting discussion of the Cuban question at the meeting of the Young Men's Union of the New England Church, Dearborn avenue and Delaware place, this evening at 8 o'clock.

WORKING FOR PURITY OF YOUNG WOMEN

Addresses Preliminary to the Meeting of the Social Congress.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Social purity, the protection of young people from vice, and the safeguarding from temptation of girls in large cities were the themes in many Baltimore pulpits today.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Social Purity Congress and the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which meet here this week, had requested the pastors of the Protestant churches of all denominations to make this a social purity Sunday, and by their discourses awaken an interest among parents and young girls and youths in the proceedings of the congress, which opens tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Charlton Edholm of New York, Superintendent of the Florence Crittenden Missions, and one of the leaders in the social purity movement, delivered an address to a very large congregation at Eutaw Street Methodist Church. She gave some startling details of her experience in the work of the missions in rescuing girls from lives of immorality.

Previous to her connection with mission work she was a writer on a San Francisco newspaper. She said the dens of shame in the United States were the homes of 230,000 young women, many of whom came from the very best families. Their average age after beginning such a life did not exceed five years, and consequently there were no less than 46,000 deaths each year.

In New York City alone no less than 100 such young women each month went to nameless graves in potter's field. The ranks were recruited, she said, from all classes of society, and the traffic in innocent girls was an enormous one. Procurers lured young women into the haunts of shame for $25 to $50 each, and once there escape was difficult.

One thing which made the work of the procurer easy was the starvation wages paid to girls employed in stores. Many such girls had been rescued and started anew in right living by the work of the Crittenden Missions.

The reports of the institution showed that one girl was rescued for each $5 expended. The saloons, she said, were the main cause of the evil, and she believed if the saloons could be wiped out the remainder of the work would be easy.

"The Christian's Attitude Towards Questionable Amusement" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Luther E. Townsend's sermon at the Mount Vernon Church. He said some church members defended the theater and some preachers went there on the sly and claimed they derived benefit therefrom. It developed the dramatic power of the preacher, they contended. He denounced as demoralizing to young people in the audiences and as degrading to the young women on the stage the immodest appearance of the latter in the spectacular plays.

He concluded by saying there seemed to be something about the theater that defied improvement. He also declared that Edwin Booth never allowed his daughter to see an ordinary play. The sermon caused a sensation among the society people present, most of whom attend the theaters regularly.

Mrs. May Clement Leavitt, the Honorary President of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, who has traveled throughout Europe and India in the interest of social purity and temperance, in an address tonight at the First Congregational Church on "Purity of Life," said she recognized the great purpose of woman was motherhood, and marriage was the gateway to it. So, if woman turn away from the path of wifehood and motherhood it grieves God. Her experience was that the United States was the purest country in the world. Therefore she urged that young men should not be sent from this country to be educated in Europe, as they learn there a vile code of morals, in which is the doctrine that any poor girl may be the prey of a rich young man.

She cited the fact that in the City of London every year 17,000 young girls are betrayed, and thus the door of motherhood is closed against them.

She opposed the idea that our girls should remain ignorant, saying they should have knowledge as a safeguard against evil, and then, armed with prayer, they will be safe.

AFFAIRS AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Series of Lectures, Greek Societies Growing, Glee Club Prospering.

President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago delivered the first of a series of lectures on "The History of Old Testament Prophecy" yesterday afternoon at Kent Theater, on the university campus. In addition to the students many people from Hyde Park and vicinity were present.

The last week saw a very busy season among the Greek letter societies of the university. Three initiations were held in as many different societies, and all went off with the usual mystery.

Delta Delta Chapter of D. K. E. gave a dance reception at Rosalie Hall Saturday evening to their university friends, thirty couples attending.

The University Glee club, under the leadership of H. L. Lozier, is making fine progress.

OLD TIME PRINTERS' CELEBRATION.

Will Give a Ball and Banquet on Franklin's Birthday.

The Old-Time Printers' Association of Chicago intends to have an enjoyable celebration on the occasion of the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birthday.

There was a good attendance of the members at the Sherman House club-room at the monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. A committee of three was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a banquet and ball on the occasion. The committee is composed of Ald. Conrad Kachler, John Anderson, and Michael Carroll.

Considerable routine business was transacted, after which the old-timers talked over early days at the case in Chicago and the rapid changes that have occurred in the printing and publishing business since they first "learned the boxes."

FENIAN PLOT IS A MYTH.

LORD SACKVILLE PROVES TO HAVE BEEN A VICTIM OF SWINDLERS.

One of a Precious Pair Tells the Story Backed Up by Documentary Proof of How the Diplomat Fell an Easy Prey to a Transparent Confidence Game—Frightened Out of His Wits and Into That Famous Trip for "Safety."

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—"Me and Jessup carried the dynamite plot in our hats. The British Minister was the softest mark I ever struck, and I wish his gov'ment would send more like him. He wasn't no fool. I was the fool, for if I'd played my cards right I'd sent him home in the steerage."

The speaker was one T. Zell Hoover, now living at No. 1513 Ninth street, and the story which he told today and backed up with documentary evidence is sufficient to make the ex-Minister of the British Empire, Lord Sackville, the laughing stock of the diplomatic world, for he allowed himself to be swindled and frightened out of his wits by a party of unregenerate confidence men, of whom Hoover was the leader.

Mr. Hoover is a gentleman well known to the police of this and other cities. At the present time he has "reformed," but he told the story of how he and a few confederates originated the alleged Fenian plot, bled the British Minister out of thousands of

LORD SACKVILLE WEST.

dollars, and frightened the diplomat so badly that a trip on a gunboat with Gen. Sherman was actually made as Lord Sackville relates in his recent memoirs.

Hoover's story is backed up by his attorneys, who are reputable men, and the letters from Lord Sackville and his secretary are safely stowed away in a safe in a lawyer's office. Hoover is a type of his class, full of nerve and boastful of past exploits, while claiming to be pure as driven snow at the present time. He told the story of how he "did" the representative of Queen Victoria in the presence of his attorneys and with the papers to fall back on as evidence.

"Me and Jessup the Whole Plot."

"Yes," resumed Mr. Hoover, "Me and Jessup was in the whole dynamite plot all to ourselves. Jessup is a feller in New York who might not like the coppers to know his real name. We talked the thing over about the time of the Fenian movement and concluded the British Minister was worth working. So Jessup gets up a scare letter about a dynamite plot to blow up the legation buildings with the Minister in them. The letter informed the Minister that there was a feller here in Washington who knew of the plot and could head off the dynamiters. The name he gives was T. Zell Hoover.

"That's me," said Mr. Hoover with a grin. "Well, it couldn't have been more than an hour after the letter got to the legation that a carriage drives up to my house on Ninth street in full style, flunkies and all. A little side-whiskered chap run up the steps all in a tremble.

"'Are you Mr. Hoover?' sez he.

"'I am,' sez I, 'and who might you be?' sez I, kind of dignified like, while I piped him off from the start.

"'I'm the Secretary of the British Minister,' sez he, 'and the Minister wants to see you right off at the legation.'

"Well, we went to the legation and there we found the Minister, a little feller with a gray beard, all in a heap with fright.

"'I've heard you're a good man,' sez he, and so he had, for Jessup told him so, though the police could never be made to look at me that way.

"'My life is in danger,' sez the Minister. 'Can you help me to foil the villains?'

"'You bet I can,' sez I, 'for I've had plenty of experience in police work,' which was true.

Getting Down to Finances.

"'Of course you want to be paid,' said the Minister.

"'Of course.'

"'How much?'

"'Five hundred down and more when it's needed. If I don't show results you needn't put up any more money.'

"'Pounds or dollars?'

"'Dollars,' sez I like a fool, for the Minister took a big roll from a desk and skinned out five clean hundred dollar bills so quick it made my head swim.

"I told him there would be results within twenty-four hours, and there were, for I went straight to Dutch Charley's saloon and started on the biggest drunk ever seen in Washington. Dutch Charley took $300 of my money and kept it for me until I sobered off. I blew in the rest of the money and then heard from Jessup that I was only getting cents where he got dollars.

"I had expected to play the Minister for a single slice only, but Jessup's letter riled me, so I sent a note up to the Legation saying I wanted $150 right away to go to Philadelphia and head off some dynamite. Down comes the Secretary again in a carriage with a check. He took me to Riggs' Bank and introduced me, telling them to cash any checks I presented from the Legation. Old Sackville was so scared he wouldn't sleep at the Legation, but had some place on the outside where he used to go to rest, leaving me to protect the Legation from the plots Jessup was setting up nights in New York inventing.

Trip on a Government Boat.

"About this time the Minister got into such a state that he did really go off with old Gen. Sherman on some gunboat for nearly two weeks. He was mighty nervous and shaky when he went away and his trip didn't seem to do him no good in the matter of rest, for Jessup wasn't asleep in New York and there was half a dozen mighty tough letters and telegrams waiting for the old man which rattled him terribly. Sackville sent for me and says:

"'Mr. Hoover, you must be very vigilant, the situation is gettin' des'prate,' and I guess it was. He says, sez he: 'Don't stop at anything. If you get in trouble, remember, you b'long to the British Legation, an' no one can trouble you. Do you need any more money?'

"I sez 'a couple of hundred would be handy jess now,' which I got then and there. About this time I got a letter from Jessup in New York, who wrote: 'You ain't keeping your end up. I'm getting dollars where you're getting cents.' I reckon Jessup was working him hard for services in New York.

"That churned me up considerable an' I set things amovin'. I made a rush for the legation the next day, an' landed there considerable out of breath. Lord Sackville, he says: 'What's up?' I gasps: 'Jest in time, the dynamiters!'

"He rushed a decanter of brandy out from sommers, an' I got away with a good stiff horn of it, and says I: 'Now we mus' search the premises.'

Searching for the Dynamite.

"I went down cellar an' poked aroun' fer half an hour, an' then went aroun' the grounds, an' finally I got aroun' ter the porch in front of the house an' peeped through the air holes on the side. Then I jumps back about six feet, an' made a rush aroun' the corner. Says I, 'ther's somethin' under them steps.'

"Everybody lit out in a hurry, but I told them to screw on the garden hose, an' I got it an' squirted a lot 'er water under the steps, an' then dragged out a tin can, with a pound of powder in it, an' a wet fuse half burned up."

"Did you know anything about that bomb before?" asked the correspondent for The Tribune.

Mr. Hoover grinned.

"Minister West seems to have been a good deal of a fool," remarked the interviewer.

"O, Lordy, no," responded Mr. Hoover. "I was the fool. Why, ef I'd had half sense, I cud have sent him home in the steerage, but a feller never knows wen he has a good thing how ter nurse it. I got too gay, an' lazy. Instead of goin' 'round an' gettin' the money myself, I got to sending a feller by the name of George Coyner, a carpenter, an' a couple of constables by the names of Joseph and Hirsch. The money kep' a comin' all right fer over four months, until I had got $2,000 outen him. Hirsch used ter sen' letters to him from Baltimore, to keep up the play, an' every one of 'em took.

"But somebody must have put West onter the snap. It might have been Coombs and Acton, two flycops who used ter be on the force, or it mighter ben John Pope Hodnett, who, they says, got inter the British Minister fer a thousan' dollars fer headin' off the same lot of dynamiters that me an' Jessup invented. Any way, the British Minister went down ter headquarters an' looked up my record. That settled me right then an' there. But I had had four months of mighty easy pickin'.

"But that shows wat an unfortunate thing it is ter have yer name on the books at perlice headquarters. Along nex February I got inter trouble again and they had me up in the Criminal Court fer obtainin' money under false pretenses. My name got inter the papers, an' the fus thing I knows I gets a hundred dollar bill from the British Minister an' a little note sayin' 'Jess keep yer mouth shet about our little affair.'

"I did, but somehow er other Assistant District Attorney Taggart got onter one of the documents an' axed about it in court. I didn't let on about Sackville, but I got a year that time. But them days is all over," said Mr. Hoover with a sigh, "an' I'm willin' ter let bygones be bygones. I have refermed, don' forget that."

Hoover is a hungry Joe of the usual type, who has been in trouble with the police for many a long year. He was in danger of "going down" five times. Once he went. Four times he escaped and the lawyer who saved him, O. D. Barrett, one of the leading criminal lawyers of Washington, was present when the interview given above was held, and confirmed his old client's story.

In spite of Hoover's previous record, his story is evidently true, and the great Fenian plot which Lord Sackville complains of in his memoirs proves to have been but a part of a confidence game successfully worked by two clever sharpers on the gullible and badly frightened Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the empire on which the sun never sets. It was a gold brick game all the way through, and Sackville West was as soft a mark as any farmer from Posey County.

Says Sackville Is "An Infernal Ass."

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—Don M. Dickinson's name has been spoken of recently as the one referred to by Sir Lionel Sackville-West in his pamphlet as the member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet responsible for the Minister's summary dismissal. Mr. Dickinson was in the city today and was asked as to the facts of the case. He said:

"As the incident occurred when I was a member of the Cabinet I do not feel at liberty to discuss it. But as to Sir Lionel Sackville-West I have no hesitation in saying that he is now and always has been an infernal ass."

LEADER OF TROLLEY HOLD-UP GANG.

Police Say Charles Brooker Is the Man and Are Looking for Him.

Charles Brooker will be the subject of an illustrated circular issued from Police Headquarters this morning. Brooker is wanted for complicity in the trolley car hold-up a week ago tonight. Another man, whose name the police refuse to divulge, is locked up in Central Station. The police are not so certain he was implicated in the robbery, but think they can connect him with it.

"They have been looking for Brooker since Tuesday or Wednesday," said a policeman yesterday. "All his known haunts have been searched, but no trace of him discovered. He has left town, but the Inspector does not think for a minute he has gone back to his old home, St. Louis. He is too smart for that."

The police have positive evidence, they say, of Brooker's guilt and that he was leader of the gang.

Brooker is the man in all probability who, under the name of Mantel, hired the surrey from Peacock's livery stable "to take his mother out riding." It was learned yesterday that his was the picture shown to William P. Hanson last week, and which Hanson partially identified as Mantel. Where Brooker could have gone so suddenly is what is puzzling the police of the Central and Maxwell Street Stations. The police are certain Brooker would confess if caught, and implicate the man they are holding at Central Station, whom Hanson and the conductor of the trolley car failed to identify last week.

Inspector Fitzpatrick held a long consultation with Capt. Wheeler yesterday afternoon. When asked if he had a man implicated in the robbery locked up he replied he had fifteen, all of whom were guilty—of that or some other crime.

"Are you looking for Brooker, Inspector?"

"We are looking for a hundred men," and the Inspector laughed.

There is no truth in the story the police are looking for Jack Carr and Frank Jamieson in connection with the trolley car robbery.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT WILL OPEN.

October Term About to Begin with a Diminished Docket Before It.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Justices of the United States Supreme Court have returned from their summer vacation in excellent health. When the court opens tomorrow it will be confronted with 770 cases, against 818 cases at last year's opening. At this rate of progress it is expected the court may catch up with its docket within the next two years. There is a vacancy in the court caused by the death of Justice Jackson. Gossip is still busy with the name of Mr. Hornblower of New York for this position.

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A cherished wish of Mrs. U. S. Grant to live permanently at Washington is about to be gratified by the purchase of the splendid dwelling built about ten years ago by ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont in Massachusetts avenue, not far from Rock Creek, in the most fashionable part of the national capital. Mrs. Grant's new home was the residence of Secretary Olney's family until last spring. It is built entirely of brick with an English basement and three full stories above. It fronts south, overlooking a triangular reservation and delightful surroundings, the Blaine mansion and other handsome homes being in the neighborhood.

ROBBED OF HER JEWELS AND MONEY.

Serious Loss of Mrs. Tormey of San Francisco in a Sleeping Car.

Sturgis, Mich., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. P. J. Tormey of San Francisco has lost nearly $4,000 in jewelry and money. She reports that they were taken from her the night of Sept. 19 somewhere between Salem and Oregon City while she was coming to Sturgis. Before retiring to her berth she placed the diamonds, valued at $3,500, and $150 in bills in a chamois bag and tied it securely about her neck. She was not disturbed during the night.

Early in the morning she slipped on a dressing robe and was absent from her berth only while making her toilet. When she returned the bag was gone. Every effort was made by train officials and by officers of the road to recover it, but without success.

Mrs. Tormey is the wife of P. J. Tormey, an importing merchant, formerly of this city, and well known in Detroit. She is the sister of Dr. James W. Beck of this place, and formerly lived here.

TWO FIRES ARE PUT OUT AT LEMONT.

Volunteer Department Does Good Work in Extinguishing the Flames.

The family of Peter Fishback were driven from their home in Lemont at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by fire, which nearly destroyed the building and its contents. The fire was discovered in the rear of the building, which was a two-story frame structure and situated on Lawrence street, between Lemont and Stephens.

The flames spread rapidly, and it was with great difficulty that the members of the family reached the street, the smaller children being carried down. The volunteer fire department worked with great effectiveness, and in spite of the start which the flames had succeeded in extinguishing them before the building was entirely burned. Fishback occupied the first floor as a saloon and lived in the second story. His loss is $2,500, partly insured. The flames spread to the residence of Peter Renan and caused a loss of $200.

About the same time fire was discovered in Farnsworth's lumber yard by Watchman Farley, but the flames were extinguished with a few pails of water.

VICTORIA CLUB OPPOSES MOWBRAY.

Takes Action of Record to That Effect at Last Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Victoria club took place in the Clifton House Saturday evening. The Ward committee reported progress in the work of organization and naturalization of British-Americans throughout the various wards. The club put itself on record as opposed to the opinions expressed by Mowbray, the English Anarchist now stumping the country in the interest of his party. The club, which is composed of English, Scotch, and Canadian-Americans, now numbers about 500 members. A reception will be tendered British Consul Van Sittart in the near future.

Getting Down to the Truth.

Another Bannock outrage is reported from Jackson's Hole. The white settlers of the valley are apparently determined that the Indians must go.—Baltimore Herald.

DEATH OF "HYPO JOE."

JOSEPH NESBIT FOUND DEAD IN A LODGING HOUSE.

One of the Best Known Characters in the West—Marries a Beautiful Girl in the East, Who Finally Leaves Him—Then He Drifts West, Loses His Money in Mines, Becomes an Expert Gambler, and Dies a Pauper in Chicago.

Chicago members of the "Hypo" club today will mourn the death of their President, Joseph Nesbit, better known as "Hypo Joe," was found last night dead in his lodging-house on the second floor of No. 292 Clark street.

He was at one time one of the best known gamblers in the Western country, and controlled gambling-houses representing an investment of $20,000. He was taken to the morgue by the Harrison street patrol wagon and he will be buried in the potter's field.

Nesbit had many friends among the members of the gambling fraternity. As one of them put it last night, "The boys would give him a decent burial in a private lot if any of 'em were workin', but as it is, they are all broke."

"Hypo Joe" was called so by his colleagues because of his habit of using excessive hypodermic injections of morphine. Among the small band of men whose habitual use of opiates and poisons has made them outcasts of society he was known as the President of the "Hypo" club.

Nesbit's Early History.

Of Nesbit's early history little is known. It is said he was the son of a well-to-do merchant in the East, and his manner indicated he possessed a good education. He married a beautiful woman in his native town—exactly where nobody seems to know. The marriage, unfortunately, was not a happy one. Nesbit worshiped his wife, but she did not love him, and one evening when he came home he found the house deserted. For months he tried to find his wife, and when at last his efforts had failed he sold out his business and came West.

In 1878 Leadville, Denver, and other Western mining towns were having their booms, and it was there Nesbit first became a factor among the gamblers. He was a tall, well-built man, of commanding appearance, but he never had much to say. Apart from one or two intimate friends no one knew his private affairs. He was successful and was interested in some Butte (Mont.) mining property until the crash came.

Loses His Fortune.

With hundreds of others Nesbit lost his fortune. Unable to withstand the strain of hard luck he took to drink, and from that it was only a step to smoking opium. Being an expert card-player he secured occasional employment as dealer of "stud" poker and faro, but he spent his money on his expensive habits, and, like many of his colleagues, was always "broke."

He drifted from place to place and when the World's Fair opened here he made his first appearance in Chicago. But he was a changed man. Poison had racked his body until it had reduced him from 220 pounds to an emaciated being of ninety pounds. While gambling houses were still flourishing he was often seen about Hankins' old place at No. 134 Clark street. He played poker, but among professionals he was known as a man who could "stack" the cards and deal them to suit himself.

When the Civic Federation stopped gambling in Chicago his means of support were gone. Hypo-Joe was addicted at this time to the use of morphine, and that drug not proving strong enough he had begun the use of cocaine. Many a time he begged from gamblers about town money to buy his drugs, and few refused to help him when they had money.

At the Poor-House.

Saturday he came into town from the poor-house, where he had been for a month. At Clark and Madison streets he borrowed 10 cents from a cabman for a cup of coffee and then went to the lodging-house where he was found dead last night.

"So Hypo-Joe is dead," said one of the gamblers last night. "Well, he is better off, poor fellow. If the boys were working he would have a nice coffin and a good lot somewhere, but as it is we're all broke and he'll have to be buried in the potter's field."

MURDERER WITHDRAWS HIS LIBEL SUIT

Does Not Care to Prosecute After Being Sentenced to Hang.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—A coincidence of peculiar interest happened last Thursday, when, simultaneously with the dismissal of a $10,000 damage suit against the Arkansas Gazette, the plaintiff in the suit was convicted and lodged in the penitentiary by Sheriff Morgan of Drew County for safe keeping until Nov. 22, at which time he is under sentence to be hanged for murder. The name of the erstwhile plaintiff and present convicted murderer is Ben Carpenter. In his complaint, embodying the suit for damages against the Gazette, Carpenter cited that he was "defamed, humiliated, and injured" by the publication in that paper of a telegram from Hamburg, Ark., March 11, 1892, in which Ben and Omer Carpenter, brothers, were charged with poisoning Miss Sallie Hannible. In the fall of 1892 Samuel Hannible, a well-to-do farmer, was shot from ambush while driving cattle on the outskirts of his farm. Hannible's wife was near the scene at the time of the killing, and, investigating the cause of the shot, found her husband lying dead in the road. The woman noticed the Carpenter brothers retreating down the road. The murderers were never apprehended. The poisoning of the woman is thought to have been the work of the Carpenter boys in order to get out of the way the only witness against them.

EX-GOV. FIFER IS OUT OF POLITICS.

He Will Devote All His Time and Energies to His Profession.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Fifer spoke quite freely today to a representative of The Tribune in regard to his declination of candidacy for the nomination of Governor. He said that during the last year he had been urged by his friends in all parts of Illinois to become a candidate.

"When the time came, however, for me," said he "to decide what I should do I followed the dictates of my own judgment and the judgment of those whose wishes I have no right to disregard. On Aug. 26 I asked my friend, Dr. T. N. Jamieson of Cook County, to meet me at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago. I told him I had concluded not to be a candidate. He was surprised and disappointed, but when I gave him my reasons he stated that my friends had no right to ask me to make the race. It was my intention to make the fact public at once, but friends urged me not to do so. This delay has caused me some embarrassment, as some of my friends may think they should have been advised sooner, but that cannot be helped now. Nothing could be farther from the truth than the statement that I was forced out of the race."

As to the statement that he is suffering from heart disease he said there no truth in it. He is, he says, enjoying his usual health.

"I am out of politics," he said, "and shall hereafter devote my whole time and energies to my profession."

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Postoffice.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—John L. Thomas, Assistant Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department, has made his annual report to the Postmaster-General. Of the operations of his office he says that during the year 218 "fraud" orders were issued prohibiting the delivery of registered packages and the payment of money orders to certain companies and parties named. Of these thirty-eight were duplicates. The orders were issued against fifty-five lotteries operated by so-called bond-investment companies, twelve avowed lotteries, twenty-one lotteries of a miscellaneous character, and 130 schemes devised to defraud the public. The act of March 2, 1895, further amending the lottery act has been most successful and has virtually closed the mails to lottery concerns. The number of claims allowed for losses by burglary, fire, etc., were 1,305, amounting to $136,686. He again urges a law compelling subordinates in postoffices to give security for the handling of money or making the Postmasters responsible for losses incurred by subordinates. Mr. Thomas also calls attention to dangerous and injurious matter deposited in the mails and the discovery there is no statute forbidding it.

UNDER HEEL [illegible]

ARMENIA SUBJECTED [illegible] CENTURIES OF T[illegible]

Lecture of M. M. Manga[sarian before] the Society of Ethic[al Culture on] "Religious Aspect o[f ...] in the East"—Minist[er ...] President Cleveland [...con]demned for Their A[...] America and Europ[e].

"HYPO JOE."

FOUND DEAD IN A
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Known Characters in
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DRAWS HIS LIBEL SUIT

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OUT OF POLITICS.

His Time and En-
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, Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Ex-
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FROM WASHINGTON.

Assistant Attorney-Gen-
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UNDER HEEL OF TURK.

ARMENIA SUBJECTED TO FOURTEEN CENTURIES OF TYRANNY.

Lecture of M. M. Mangasarian Before the Society of Ethical Culture on "Religious Aspect of the Uprising in the East"—Minister Terrell and President Cleveland Severely Condemned for Their Attitude—Duty of America and Europe to Intervene.

"If our government will continue Minister Terrell in office, then at least, according to the official opinion of America, no matter how justifiable the cause, all uprising against tyranny is fanaticism."

M. M. Mangasarian said this yesterday in a lecture on Armenia, which he delivered before the Society for Ethical Culture in the Grand Opera-House. The title of his lecture was "Religious Aspect of the Uprising in the East." He scored Minister Terrell, said President Cleveland had not fulfilled his promises in the Armenian question, and called on Americans to make a protest against Turkey and its systematic rapine and abuse of Armenian men, women, and children. He declared it the duty of America and Europe to intervene for good.

M. M. Mangasarian's Lecture.

His lecture was as follows:

"A few years ago in the City of Constantinople one Sunday morning the Armenians called upon their Bishop immediately after high mass had been sung to lead them to the palace of the Sultan to call his attention to their grievances. You remember how the gendarmes dispersed the crowd by killing their leaders and putting under arrest as many as they could lay their hands on. The representatives of the European powers in Constantinople were at the time assured by the Turks that the Armenian question would be looked into and reforms inaugurated without delay. That fact was telegraphed to Europe and had a quieting effect. But while Europe, trusting in the promises of the Turk, was looking forward to the inauguration of reforms, there came the news of a massacre of over 10,000 Armenians in the district of Sassoon, with reports of similar massacres, only upon a smaller scale, from Bitlis, Yozgat, Sivas, Trebizond, and other cities. A cry of horror went up from the civilized world and, naturally enough, people at first refused to believe that in this enlightened century any government could be guilty of such unutterable cruelty upon defenseless men, women, and children under the eyes of Europe and "by four." But when a European commission, after careful examination, published an authentic report corroborating the most extravagant statements in the newspapers and no official denial of it has been given to the world by Turkey, it is today beyond a doubt, therefore, that over 10,000 people were brutally, shamefully killed.

"More than a year has passed, but in spite of the protests of the good people of England and America and of the civilized world, in spite of the long promises of the Porte, not one of the perpetrators of the massacre has been punished, and the work of extermination continues without interruption. Under these circumstances a few days ago a large number of Armenians, feeling keenly the wrongs and shame of their people, the indifference of Europe, and the callousness of England, at the risk of their lives and of those whom they loved started to march again to the palace to present their petition. Once more the Turkish troops fell upon them, cutting to pieces as many as they could and arresting others only to bayonet them as soon as they reached the police headquarters.

Terrell and Cleveland Criticised.

"In the cable dispatch from Constantinople reporting this disturbance Minister Terrell, the representative of the United States, brands the Armenians determined to call the attention of the world to their sufferings as fanatics, expressing at the same time the hope that the Turkish Government would be successful in suppressing fanaticism. Did it ever occur to Washington or Jefferson or to any other of the Revolutionary fathers that America, within a hundred years after their death, would be the defender of the most despotic, barbarous, and cruel country in the world—labeling all who struggle for their liberty as fanatics? Have we been so disappointed in 'liberty' that we do not want to see it spread? Mr. Terrell is a representative man; he is our Minister to Turkey, and he publishes to the world that the Armenians, oppressed for centuries, their homes pillaged, their women ravished, their children cut in pieces, are fanatics, because, after patiently waiting for fifteen months, they undertook to make a demonstration to awaken humanity to a sense of their wrongs. If our government will continue Mr. Terrell in office, then, at least, according to official opinion of America, no matter how justifiable the cause, all uprising against tyranny is fanaticism.

"I have always been an admirer of President Cleveland, and have persistently refused to believe it was at all possible for him to say or to do anything to bring reproach upon his country. But Mr. Cleveland has not fulfilled his promises. That glorious consecration of spirit of which he speaks so often, that capacity for administration and diplomacy which his friends attribute to him, have been conspicuous by their absence in his selection of a man like Mr. Terrell to represent the progressive public opinion of America. Do Mr. Terrell and Mr. Cleveland—do the friends of the Turk—know the history and character of the government to which they lend their moral support? Is not Turkey the only slave-market of the world today? Is it not in Turkey that women are shut out of all the higher interests and condemned to a life of the flesh? Is it not in Turkey that girls in their teens are sent as Bayram presents to the Pashas and the Sultan? Is it not in Turkey that Christian children have been systematically kidnaped to make Moslems to enrich the harem of the Turk? Do our prominent society women, bankers, and diplomats wish to be known as the friends of such a country? Can they respect themselves when they try to discredit the accumulating charges against so villainous a government? To labor in America for the emancipation of women, but to see no shame or evil in the systematic rapine of Christian women in Turkey; to defend the reform of abuses here, but to stay away from all meetings which clamor for justice to the sufferers in Turkey, is a flagrant contradiction—something to be really afraid of.

Fourteen Centuries of Barbarism.

"A few days in Constantinople, a few presents from the Sultan, a few dinners, salaams, decorations, and the foreign lady and gentleman return to their country either avowed advocates of the Sultan or silent and equally effective promoters of his name and prestige. I remind all friends of the Sultan of the universal maxim, to which all history bears witness, that 'where the Sultan's horse-hoofs tread, there the grass never grows again.' It is not anger, it is indignation and heartfelt pain which has led me to utter these words.

"But is there not another side to the question? Of course there is. It is the 'side' of fourteen centuries of barbarism and fanaticism. It is the 'side' of four millions of people systematically and without intermission harassed, hounded, hunted to death; it is the side of tyranny, bribery; the side of glut and lust unutterable. How can we explain the hesitation of Europe to terminate Turkish rule in the world? Europe seems to despise Russia even more than Turkey. A conversation is reported to have taken place many years ago between Sultan Mahmoud, the grandfather of the present incumbent, and a European statesman.

"'I am left alone to defend Europe against Russia, and Europe aids the Russians; but after me Europe will fall a victim to those Russians,' said the Sultan.

"'You are right,' answered the European; 'but do not despair of Europe. It will some day recognize the importance of Turkey as a bulwark against Russia.'

"'God is God,' replied Mahmoud, 'let his will be done.' Turkey therefore, has been regarded as the 'avant guard' of the liberty and civilization of Europe. To defend her, strengthen her, forgive her her barbarities, is the duty of Europe; for Turkey is the only country that can hold Russia, the great foe of us all, at bay. To this political school, I am sorry to say, still belong the statesmen who are today in power in England.

"But there is an ethical England and a commercial England; there is a noble England and an ignoble England; there is the England of Gladstone and the England of Beaconsfield; the one the father of human liberty, the apostle of progress and justice; the other the greatest robber country in the world; the one worshiping at the altars of truth and humanity, the other calling upon Moloch and Mammon. The fear of Russia is but a cloak for sordid, selfish motives which are today in the harness both in England in Germany. The world is changed, and it will be impossible for any one power hereafter to overrun the whole earth. Napoleon tried it, but even the dilapidated armies of Turkey succeeded in arresting his march and overthrowing his forces at Saint Jean d'Acre. No one was better fitted to become a modern Cæsar than Napoleon, but he was completely annihilated at Moscow and Waterloo.

"What, then, is the true secret of the European sympathy for Turkey? I will answer it. England and Germany largely manufacture the articles for the markets of Turkey. The army of the Sultan is clothed, armed, shod, capped by Europe. Turkey manufactures nothing, builds nothing, digs nothing from the soil; it has to import everything. The people must either buy their coal from Europe or burn charcoal, notwithstanding that no other country is better equipped with mines containing coal and precious ores. Therefore it is to the interest of commercial England and commercial Germany that there should be a Turkey, where they can sell their 'shoddy.' A European nation in Turkey, Russia in Constantinople, or Greece or Armenia in power, and immediately there would be native manufactories, the mines would be worked, railroads would be built, and the people would begin to supply their own needs and stop importing goods from Europe. Sometimes it seems to me that so long as it is to the commercial interest of Europe to have a dependent Turkey, no matter how many thousands of people are killed, Europe will pat the Turk on the back and stroke his beard and bow to the ground before him. And the Turk knows that fact, alas, too well. Let the Armenians, therefore, remember that only when it will mean money in the pockets of England and Germany will the brilliant Emperor of Germany and the Parliament of England lift up their voices in their behalf.

"A few years ago Gen. Wolseley was sent to Egypt to fight Arabi Pasha and put down the Egyptian rebellion. Why? Ostensibly because the Mohammedans massacred on the 11th of June 1,000 Christians in the streets of Alexandria and Cairo, but really because the party of Arabi Pasha refused to pay the usurious interest on the national indebtedness. It was to guarantee those payments that the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was fought.

"Turkey, therefore, is a tolerated government. It owes its existence to the commercialism of Europe. It does not stand upon its own strength, for it is the most corrupt and most bankrupt government in the world.

"Mohammedanism is one of the back eddies in the stream of modern progress.

"The doctrine of non-intervention is atheistic and immoral. It is Murderer Cain's answer to his conscience, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' It is the duty of America and of Europe to intervene for good. Arbitration alone will not do it. You cannot cut a tumor without loss of blood. And Turkey is such a tumor. And let me remind the politician who may consider my words as only those of an enthusiast, that Greece was aroused by the enthusiasm of poets, led by Lord Byron, and in spite of the opinions of statesmen."

READY TO DIE FOR THEIR FAITH.

The Rev. W. W. Wilson Preaches on Persecution of the Armenians.

In St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street, last night Rector William White Wilson preached a stirring sermon on "The Persecutions of Christians in Armenia" from the text: "Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." The preacher said this text was written at a time when a Christian went forth with his life in his hands—when men were expected to be martyrs. But the thought of the barbarous persecutions of the nineteenth century, such as are now daily occurrences in Armenia, moves the civilized world to a high pitch of indignation and makes everybody wonder at such cruel intolerance. He thought the persecutions of Armenian Christians exactly similar to those in the time of Christ. While the world looks with indignation at the Turk, Mr. White asserted there are elements in this community today which, if opposed, would be easily aroused to such a pitch they would give vent to a similar wrath.

The Christianity of the Armenians, he said, reaches back to the earliest known periods, and in spite of the persecutions of all the old nations of the East and the new ones of the West it still stands. National life with the Armenians means religious life, Armenia being nearly a Christian nation. These people have been singularly preserved. And they are still willing to give up life and home before denying Christ. It is one of the purest lessons of faith in Christ that the world has ever known.

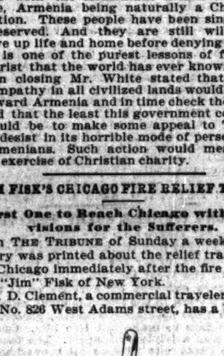
In closing Mr. White stated that public sympathy in all civilized lands would spread toward Armenia and in time check the Turk, and that the least this government could do would be to make some appeal to Turkey to desist in its horrible mode of persecuting Armenians. Such action would mean but an exercise of Christian charity.

JIM FISK'S CHICAGO FIRE RELIEF TRAIN.

First One to Reach Chicago with Provisions for the Sufferers.

In THE TRIBUNE of Sunday a week ago a story was printed about the relief train sent to Chicago immediately after the fire in 1871 by "Jim" Fisk of New York.

J. D. Clement, a commercial traveler living at No. 826 West Adams street, has a bronze



OBVERSE SIDE FISK MEDAL.

medal which was struck to commemorate the sending of this train. On one side of the medal is the bust of Col. James Fisk Jr., and on the reverse is the figure of an engine and the inscription: "Relief for Chicago."

Monday, Oct. 9, 1871, Col. Fisk of the Erie road telegraphed to the relief headquarters at Chicago that he was preparing a train to carry supplies to the fire sufferers, and Wednesday at 10 a. m. the train left New York. It consisted of seven cars heavily loaded with provisions and other supplies.

REVERSE SIDE FISK MEDAL.

According to Col. Fisk's orders the tracks were cleared through to Chicago, and the engineer on the engine that was to pull the train given orders to lower the best record ever made between New York and Buffalo by three hours.

Fisk's train was the first relief train to reach Chicago, and when it pulled in, covered with bunting, it was cheered to the echo by tens of thousands of people.

GROWTH OF INCANDESCENT SYSTEM.

Number of Lights in Use Is Multiplied with Each Year.

F. E. Drake, general agent of the Standard Electric company, speaking of the tendency of the smaller cities to control the street lighting by authorizing the construction of a municipal lighting plant, said yesterday that nearly 100 cities and towns had installed their own lighting plants, following the example set by Chicago some years ago.

"Fifteen years ago there were only a dozen incandescent lighting plants in the country, requiring 1,900 lamps," he continued. "In 1882 the number of plants had increased to thirty-three, with a dynamo capacity of 6,800 lamps; in 1883, to 137 plants and 45,000 lamps; in 1884, to 242 plants and 80,000 lamps; in 1885, to 344 plants and 136,000 lamps; in 1886, to 500 plants and 200,000 lamps; in 1887, 700 plants and 300,000 lamps; in 1888, to 1,200 plants and 500,000 lamps; in 1889, to 1,400 plants and 600,000 lamps; in 1890, to 1,900 plants and 750,000 lamps; in 1891, to 2,700 plants and 1,050,000 lamps; in 1892, to 3,300 plants and 1,300,000 lamps; in 1893, to 3,700 plants and 1,500,000 lamps; in 1894, to 4,200 plants and 1,650,000 lamps; in 1895, to 4,700 plants and 1,850,000 lamps.

"There are more than fourteen hundred central stations supplying current to more than 3,500,000 incandescent lamps."

Good office furniture is good advertising. Buy Andrews' desks. No. 215 Wabash.

THEY OBJECT TO SEC. 10.

ALD. MANN WANTS THE LAKE-FRONT ORDINANCE AMENDED.

He Will Be Supported by Ald. Kent in Deference to the Wishes of Their Constituents in Their Demand for the South Shore Boulevard—Mr. Dunn Speaks for the Illinois Central Railroad—Opposes That and Ald. Manierre's Viaduct Scheme.

Ald. Mann and Ald. Kent of the Thirty-second Ward, as a result of the meeting of their constituents at the Kenwood club Saturday night, will strive to have the pending Lake-Front ordinance amended to the extent of striking out all obstacles to the proposed Lake-Front boulevard which are embraced in Sec. 10.

Whether failing to secure this amendment they will oppose the whole ordinance, neither of the Aldermen has decided, but both when seen yesterday showed a profound respect for the gentlemen who made up the meeting and for their wishes. Speaking of the matter, Ald. Mann said:

"The question is a big one, and I am not ready to say what I will do. As to striking out the objectionable part of Sec. 10, I am not familiar enough with the history of the argument between Mayor Swift and the Illinois Central company to speak intelligently upon the chances of being able to do it.

"If, as some have said, this section was a concession made to the city by the railway company, there will be but little difficulty in getting it out of the ordinance. If, however, it is a concession by the city to the company, I am afraid it would prove extremly difficult, if not impossible, and the only way to defeat the section would be to defeat the entire ordinance. It is hard to say from a reading of the ordinance which is the case.

"Now as to trying to defeat the entire ordinance, if the attempt to amend it fails, I would like to say this: When Mayor Swift came to an agreement with the railway company it was assumed by a great many people, as well as several newspapers, that I would oppose a ratification of that agreement because the personal relations between the Mayor and myself were not exactly cordial.

"This assumption was and is a mistake. I regarded and do still regard the agreement made by the Mayor as a good one for the city, and was prepared to support it. I also think it would be beneficial all around to have the Lake-Front question settled soon.

Respects Their Wishes.

"On the other hand when so many of my constituents as were present at that meeting last night ask me to act differently and tell me in their opinion the best interests of the ward requires it, I am bound to pay some attention to what they say. It was probably the most representative ward meeting ever held in Chicago. The men there were not only big men in the ward, but big men in the city. They represented interests involving millions, and no Alderman would be justified in ignoring their wishes. What I will do, however, I cannot say now. There is no special hurry about the matter.

"I knew nothing about the meeting until I read an account of it in THE TRIBUNE this morning," said Ald. Kent. "I returned from Montana yesterday and received no notice of it. Tomorrow, however, I will take a day off and attend the meeting of the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. I am on the joint committee which has the ordinance in charge. I am free to say that so far I have favored Mayor Swift's plan of settlement, but on the other hand I am heartily in favor of a south shore boulevard if we can get one, and so until I get more information on the subject I really don't know where I do stand. So far as the amendment suggested is concerned I have been told the objectionable section was put in by Mayor Swift. If that is so it would probably be easy enough to get it out, but whether it was or not I do not know for certain."

Vice-President Dunn of the Illinois Central railroad company said his company had received no official notice of the desire of Hyde Park citizens to construct a boulevard along the south shore east of the tracks.

Mr. Dunn Has Talks.

"I have had," he continued, "several talks with Washington Porter about the matter, but they were purely informal, and I imagine I am the only officer of the company who knew anything about the project until it was described in the newspapers this morning. So I am not able to say what the company might be willing to do in the matter were it brought formally before it.

"Speaking personally, however, it seems to me a pity Mr. Porter and his associates, all of whom, by the way, are estimable gentlemen, should interfere now with what is generally considered an equitable settlement of the Lake-Front question in support of a scheme which to me seems entirely visionary. If their desires are carried out it would jeopardize, if it did not entirely defeat that settlement, and if they carried their point they would be as far from their boulevard as ever.

"If that boulevard is ever built it will not be for many years, and when that time comes some way would be provided to gain access to the Lake-Front Park. Those things all settle themselves. In one sense the railway company would welcome the boulevard. It has been protecting the lake-front from Randolph street to Fifty-first for forty years now and it has cost a mint of money. Few people know the expense to the road in resisting the encroachments of the lake. Once there was a boulevard the east of us we would save all that expense, as the city would then have to protect our righ of way.

"So far as the section in the ordinance which the Hyde Park citizens object to is concerned, it may be that the difficulty may be overcome by the insertion of a clause allowing a bridge or viaduct over the water and tracks at such time as the boulevard may be built.

"In fact, the road does not care so much about this matter as it does about the viaduct Ald. Manierre is anxious to build into the Lake-Front Park as an extension of St. Clair street. We have eighty tracks this viaduct would have to pass over, and it would interfere seriously with the conduct of our business.

"If Ald. Manierre would be contented to build his viaduct as an extension of Pine street, coming down Central avenue on the South Side, the matter could be easily arranged. But he insists on St. Clair street, and there is trouble in consequence."

UNDERGROUND SYSTEM IS A FAILURE.

Charles T. Yerkes Says It Is Merely in Experimental Stage.

Charles T. Yerkes says the underground system of transmitting power for cars is a failure. When asked about the praise of the underground trolley in Lenox avenue, New York, by Thomas A. Edison, he said:

"While Mr. Edison is the greatest electrician of the world he is not an authority on railway management. His views are not entertained by the men of practical experience. The underground system is subject to so many contingencies, interruptions of travel, and breakdowns that it will remain an experiment at least until better results are achieved. It has been tested before and abandoned.

"No, we will not experiment with it soon in Chicago."

"What about the electrolysis of water mains and the city's danger from your currents?"

"There is nothing to it now. That evil passed away when the metallic return circuit was perfected. As long as the ground was used for that purpose there was trouble of that kind. It is idle speculation now.

"John Louber Welsh, the new Philadelphia street car magnate, has been recognized as one of the principal financiers of that city," said Mr. Yerkes. "He is the son of John Welsh, who was Minister to England I think at the time of the late war. Mr. Welsh was connected with Drexel & Co. during the life of Anthony Drexel, whose particular friend he was. He has a wide acquaintance with capitalists and is known for wide experience and good judgment. He is about 55 years of age and his connection with the management of street railways dates back only three or four years."

TO RAISE FUND FOR SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Village Fair to Be Given by the South Side Turngemeinde.

What promises to be an event in German society circles of the South Side is announced in the Mexical village fair of the South Side Turngemeinde, to be opened next Saturday. Preparations for the fair have been made on a large and expensive scale. A varied assortment of presents given by large business houses of the South Side and by members and friends of the turngemeinde will be disposed of. A different program of stage performances has been arranged for each evening of the fair's duration. The proceeds of the entertainment will go to the guarantee fund for the Sunday concerts to be given regularly under the auspices of the turngemeinde.

TWO WOULD MAKE A GREAT STATE

Arizona and New Mexico Should Be Reunited Before Admission.

Gen. A. J. Sampson of Phœnix, Ari., takes exception to some statements in last Sunday's TRIBUNE referring to that Territory. He said:

"We have 20,000 more inhabitants than you gave us credit for, and but few of the forty-four States of the Union had as great a population when admitted as Arizona has today.

"Few had greater wealth or a brighter future. Arizona is destined to be one of the best States in the Union. Unjust reflections were made upon our citizens in saying 'a good many of them are illiterate "greasers" and an undesirable class as compared with Oklahoma.' We have no criticism to offer as to the citizens of Oklahoma, but we do insist that, as a whole, no State in the Union can present better citizens than Arizona. The last census of the United States shows that but three States have a greater per cent who attend churches. Few have a higher per cent of educational standard. Many have an idea that we have a large per cent of lawless characters. This is not true. No State has a smaller per cent of criminals. Phœnix, the capital, has a population of 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, yet one policeman in daytime and one at night take care for the city and do it well.

"No city of equal size east of the Missouri River can duplicate this record.

"We challenge an investigation into our business record. There was a far less per cent of failures with us during the late financial crash ['93-'94] than in any State of the Union. Last year we built more miles of railroad than any other State or Territory. Our mines of gold, silver, and copper have added many millions of dollars to the wealth of the country in the past, but are now giving promise of much greater yields in the future. New and valuable mines are being discovered. Ours will be one of the greatest fruit-producing States in the Union. We produce the fruits of two zones. Among them lemons, oranges, peaches, pears, apricots, olives, almonds, figs, pomegranates, apples, and grapes. We shipped large quantities of apricots and grapes last June and July by the carload to Chicago, and the last of November will send oranges by the carload, the finest in the world. We also ship the choicest of honey by the carload. Our apricots, grapes, and oranges reach the Chicago market six to eight weeks earlier than like fruit from California.

There is no country better for stock-raising than Arizona. Our alfalfa is peculiarly well adapted to this. It yields four crops, or six tons per acre per annum. Horses and cattle feed on the green pasture all winter without shelter. Hogs fatten on it. A farmer can make more off of forty acres there than 160 acres in the East. We have the best winter climate in the United States. No better place for those afflicted with asthma, rheumatism, or lung trouble can be found. Those far advanced in consumption better stay at home. It is cruel to send them there to die.

"Of course we all favor Statehood. We are entitled to it and expect the next Congress to give it to us. We are a unit for the restoration of silver to the place it occupied prior to 1873. For protection, of course we are more liberal toward the East than the East is toward the West. Gov. McKinley is idolized throughout the West. We believe in a modification of what is known as the McKinley tariff law, as does Gov. McKinley himself. Our population is rapidly increasing, and of the very best class; our resources are rapidly developing and will soon make us a very rich State. In politics Arizona is Republican. It was Democratic prior to last year, when the Republicans elected the Delegate to Congress and two-thirds of the Legislature. We are not, however, so much interested in politics as in the great economic questions, and the proper solution of which means a great deal for our future prosperity. We repudiate the name "greaser" as applied to any class of our citizens. We have laboring men, citizens of Spanish descent, and various other nationalities which will compare most favorably with an equal number of such citizens in any State in the Union.

Remarks on the Above.

Politics has nothing to do abstractly with the question of the advisability of the admission of Arizona as a State. But, as Gen. Sampson seeks to allure THE TRIBUNE with the prospect of a Republican State because the Teritory electd a Republican Delegate last year, it may not be amiss to remind him that the vote in 1892 was: Republican, 5,171; Democratic, 7,152; and in 1894 it was: Republican, 5,648; Democratic, 4,773; Populist, 3,006. When the Pops go back to the Democracy, whence they came, the Republicans will be heavily in the minority, as they were from 1884 to 1894. No fault can be found with Gen. Sampson for booming the Territory. It is understood to be the duty of leading citizens who belong to a Far West community which has more extensive future than present riches to boom it whenever they get a chance, and to draw on imagination as freely as possible.

Nevertheless, the facts are that in 1890 Arizona had a total population of only 59,620. Under the census of 1890 the ratio of representation in Congress required 173,001 inhabitants. Hence Arizona had little more than one-third enough population for one seat in the House of Representatives. If it has 20,000 more than in 1890 it had less than one-half enough for one member, and no Territory should be made a State unless it has at least a ratio. It is not right to give two Senators and one Representative to 77,000 people, when Illinois, with over four and a half million at present, or nearly sixty times as many, has but two Senators and twenty-two Representatives.

It is alleged that Arizona has now more people than many of the States had when admitted into the Union. That is true; but nearly all of them had a full ratio when admitted. Thus Illinois was admitted in 1818. Her population in 1820 was 55,000. But the Congressional ratio from 1813 to 1823 was only 35,000, or a fifth of what it is now. Iowa in 1850 had 192,000 people. When she was admitted the ratio was 70,000, but she contained over 120,000. Of the scanty population of Arizona in 1890 11,534 were born in Mexico and are known generally as "greasers." They are, with few exceptions, an illiterate, unprogressive lot, possessing no ideas of free self-government.

It is true there is some very fertile land in Arizona where irrigation can be employed. And it costs money to construct irrigation works and operate them.

Arizona has some gold and silver mines; but they produce but little as yet. The whole Territory extracted in 1893 gold to the value of a little more than a million dollars ($1,184,000) and silver to the value of a fraction of a million. These figures do not seem impressive when one remembers that the home value of the product of the Illinois coal mines in 1892 exceeded $40,000,000. But insignificant as that silver product is, it is the chief reason why Arizonians are so frantic for Statehood. Then they could be represented by two Senators for free silver, 70-cent dollar members, and a better chance of securing the adoption of a currency policy which they think would make it much easier to pay interest on their borrowed money. They don't trouble themselves in regard to harm and loss it would inflict on tens of millions of persons living east of the Missouri River.

What should be done with that Territory is to reunite it to New Mexico. When they were divided twenty years ago intercommunication was almost impossible, there being no railroads between them. Since then railroads and telegraph lines have brought them together, and the original Territory ought to be under one government. If consolidated they would make a large State territorially, but still would probably never be more than a third-class one in population; but that would be vastly better than to rank in the eighth or tenth class, at or near the bottom of the column of States. Booming is all well enough in its place; but cold facts should not be ignored in so important a matter as making a new State.

UNIVERSITY REGISTRATION GROWS

President Rogers Says Many Departments Show Increase in Enrollment.

President Rogers of Northwestern University says figures concerning the registration in the university will not be given out this term. He says, however, that the registration in every branch of the institution is greater than it was last year, when the total registration was 2,413. These figures, the President says, will be increased by at least 200. In the College of Liberal Arts, which had a registration last year of 531, the number this year will approximate 600. The department showing the least gain perhaps is the law school, where the increase has been limited perhaps by an advance in the tuition. The greatest percentage of increase in the university is in the Cumnock School of Oratory and the School of Music, where there is an increase of 50 per cent in each.

SITE FOR NEW CITY HALL.

NO COMMON OPINION AS TO WHEN ONE WILL BE NEEDED.

President Healy of the County Board Rather Expects Municipality to Vacate by Spring or Pay Ground Rent—Attorney Grinnell Thinks There Is Some Delay Likely—West Side Clamors for Union Park Location—Lake-Front and Loop Railroad.

Any number of objections can be and are raised against building a new City Hall in Union Park. Scores of reasons are bing and will continue to be advanced as to why it should go there. The Lake-Front! That is the place, and that is not the place. If neither of these sites, where then? Does the city own a block of ground it can occupy with such an edifice as it will want to erect?

This is the outline of much of the talk indulged in yesterday by men who devote most of their time to city and county affairs. It was all the result, of course, of that Supreme Court decision, which, as viewed by those on the county side, means the city must vacate its present quarters. However, no one appears at all positive as to just when the exciting work of removal will be commenced.

President Healy of the County Board said he thought the matter would be pushed along at a sufficiently rapid pace to get the city out before next spring, notwithstanding, as he observed, Mayor Swift had expressed a hope they would not be ejected until the winter has come and gone.

"O, I don't exactly mean that," continued Mr. Healy. "Certainly we would not throw the city out until it can put up a building. But after serving notice on it to move, which will be done soon, I think the county can then collect ground rents for the balance of the time it remains."

There seems to be a debatable question as to whether the Supreme Court decision goes further than an overruling of Judge Tuley's action in granting an injunction to prevent the county trying its ejectment suit, brought by E. J. Judd before Judge Adams. Basing his opinion upon the pleadings made by him in the Supreme Court, County Attorney Iles contends this decision must enter into the merits of the case.

Attorney Grinnell's Opinion.

But ex-State's-Attorney Grinnell said yesterday in his understanding of the situation was the case will now have to go back to the court in which it was originally brought and be tried upon its merits. If that is so it may be a long time before the county can successfully carry into practical execution its decree to vacate the city. Even though the Municipality of Chicago might expect final defeat, its official representatives, so one of them strongly intimated, will make a fight. By taking advantage of the law's delay three, four, or five years' time possibly can be gained, which would give the city a chance to get itself in better shape for the expenditure of $1,500,000 or $2,000,000 in the erection of a city building.

What the county authorities fear most, according to Mr. Healy, should they undertake to force matters, is that the city will hold the county liable for as much money for its half of the pile bounded by Randolph, Clark, Washington, and La Salle streets as it originally cost—$1,500,000.

"I don't see, however," went on Mr. Healy, "how the city can expect to get over $500,000. In my judgment that would be a fair price, for the city's portion is not as well built as the county's. Inasmuch as the city has had use of the ground all these years free, if it undertakes to bleed the county for an exorbitant price for its half we could probably offset a portion of it with a bill for ground rent.

Not Sure About Ground Rent.

"Still, I am not sure the county could collect ground rent for the reason that there is some question as to whether it ever had the right to let the ground out for anything other than Court-House purposes. The deed expressly stipulates it shall be used for no other purpose. I would be in favor of taking the present site and, as we would have erected thereon a modern county Court-House, but we are not in any sort of condition to think about doing such a thing now.

"With the City Hall in our hands we can get along eight or ten years. That would give us the room we need. The County Board could take the Council chamber. The rest of the fourth and all of the third floors could be devoted exclusively to the courts. This would leave us the basement, the first, and the second floors for the offices. As it is now they are all cramped for room. The Recorder ought to have all the east side basement. We could find a place then for a store room and thereby save $100,000 to the county, and also the rent we are paying at No. 128 South Clinton street for the County Agent's quarters."

West Side Enthusiasm.

But the prospects of lengthy litigation and the final outcome have no effect on the enthusiasm and the talk of West Side Aldermen, who want to see a new city building erected in Union Park. Ald. Cooke says the entire West Side will be for it. The people over there have long had the determination to make a fight for the City Hall when the time comes. Mr. Healy said his preference was the Lake-Front. One of his reasons is that Union Park is too far away from the County Building.

An argument heard was that the Lake-Front is the best place because, with the union elevated loop, it would be easily reached from every part of the city and also be convenient to the county offices. It is said all the South Side Aldermen will agree on the Lake-Front. "Anywhere north of the Art Institute a site could be selected," said a citizen who requested that his name be not used, "and so far as interfering with the plans for a park are concerned, such a structure as the city will put up, when it does build, would, I am certain, add to the beauty of the scene."

The present County Building was erected from the proceeds of bonds and cost $3,000,000. The new City Hall would involved an outlay amounting to just half that sum. Existing indebtedness on the county part is $1,550,000 refunded 4 per cent bonds and $500,000 5 per cent bonds. Last year the county took up $1,458,000 of 7 per cent bonds, refunded $1,350,000 at 4 per cent, and paid the difference out of the treasury.

NEW CHURCH OF THE MULTITUDE

Non-Sectarian Community Holds Services for the First Time.

The Church of the Multitude, of which the Rev. Thomas W. Handford is the pastor, held services for the first time yesterday in the new church which has been fitted up in the building at No. 462 Colorado avenue. The Church of the Multitude was organized a year ago by Mr. Handford and a few helpers, who desired a church of a purely non-sectarian character. Occidental Hall, at Madison street and California avenue, was secured and was occupied until a week ago.

The new church was successful and increased in numbers, but owing to the fact that in the immediate locality there were ten churches of various denominations it was determined to move into a new field. The lower floor of the building on Colorado avenue has been neatly fitted up, not merely for the purposes of Sunday worship, but as a church home. It will be open afternoons and evenings throughout the week to the members of the congregation and the public. Literary entertainments, prayer-meetings, and monthly dinners will be provided.

The new Avondale Presbyterian Church was dedicated yesterday. It was the anniversary of the organization of a little mission Sunady-school, which formed the nucleus of the present congregation.

At the dedicatory exercises yesterday the sermon was preached by the Rev. Willis G. Craig, D. D., LL. D., of McCormick Theological Seminary. The invocation was by the Rev. H. V. Holt, pastor of the Avondale Methodist Church. The Rev. J. B. Cherry read the scripture lesson, the Rev. T. S. Anderson offered prayer, and the Rev. G. F. Williams offered the prayer of dedication. The Rev. W. W. Smith, the pastor of the new church, presided.

GOVERNMENT MAY PAY FOR THE LAND.

Tracts of Swamp in Lake County May Be Retained by Settlers.

State's-Attorney Heydecker of Lake County has received a copy of Secretary Hoke Smith's recent dcision in the swamp land case by which Lake County is to get 5,824 acres in the Grass Lake region.

After looking it over he is of the opinion that the parties who have taken

BIG FIGHT TO COME OFF.

ARTICLES CHANGED TO PROVIDE FOR A LIMITED ROUND CONTEST.

Brady, Vendig, and the Hot Springs Committees Confer and Conclude the Law Can Be Evaded and Gov. Clarke Mollified by the Proposed Alteration in the Agreement—Corbett Goes to the Springs at Once—Houpt Confers with the Governor.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Fitzsimmons and Corbett meet in the roped arena at Hot Springs Oct. 31. That question has been definitely settled by a proposed change made in the articles of agreement agreed upon tonight at a conference with W. A. Brady and Joseph H. Vendig and the local committees here. The change in the articles of agreement is that Fitzsimmons and Corbett shall box with soft gloves a limited number of rounds, the referee being empowered to stop the exhibition when in his judgment it begins to be brutal.

The legality of this course of procedure has been looked into by the best lawyers in the city, who say that under the terms of the changed agreement there can be no infraction of the laws of Arkansas in any sense. Messrs. Vendig and Brady are in accord with the arrangement, as they do not wish to do anything that will conflict with the requirements of the law. The people of Hot Springs are deeply interested in this matter and are desirous that the exhibition shall take place here. No one believes there can be any legal objection and that the men will meet under the provisions of the proposed change there is no doubt whatever.

Sheriff Houpt says he will see that the law is enforced. The people here have extended an invitation to Corbett to give an entertainment in the opera-house with his company Wednesday evening. He has accepted the invitation and the show will be given.

Brady this afternoon inspected Spring Lake, selected as Corbett's training quarters, and is well pleased. Spring Lake is a beautiful resort hotel four miles out of the city. Brady expresses surprise there is no one here in behalf of Fitzsimmons to look after his interests. Martin Julian will probably arrive tomorrow. Upon Fitzsimmons' arrival he will be taken to Mountain Valley, twelve miles out, one of the most beautiful spots in the Ozark Mountains, and will have the exclusive use of the hotel there for training purposes.

HOUPT AND CLARKE IN CONFERENCE

Hot Springs Sheriff Declares He Will Not Permit a Prize-Fight.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Sheriff Reb Houpt of Hot Springs arrived in the city at a late hour last night and went directly to Gov. Clarke's residence, where a long conference was held. The interview must have been highly satisfactory to Gov. Clarke, for today the Governor remarked that he had implicit confidence in the willingness and ability of Sheriff Houpt to render any assistance that may be necessary in the suppression of the proposed fight between Fitzsimmons and Corbett at Hot Springs.

"Will the fight come off at Hot Springs?" Sheriff Houpt was asked today.

MAYOR WATERS OF HOT SPRINGS.

"Most certainly it will not," emphatically replied the Sheriff.

"Do you expect to stop it?"

"If they attempt to fight I will stop them. I came up here to talk to Gov. Clarke," he continued, "and to assure him I would do my full duty in preventing any violation of the law. My mind has been fully made up all along as to what course I would pursue. I intend to use my authority in preventing a fight and I will succeed."

"If Fitzsimmons and Corbett go to the Springs will you arrest them?"

"I will if they attempt to fight. But there is no likelihood they will get there. Gov. Clarke assures me he will arrest them or have them arrested if they attempt to enter the State."

Sheriff Houpt said his intentions would have been just the same even if Judge Duffie had not taken a stand against the fight. The Sheriff had never publicly announced he would prevent the fight, but his friends and constituents understood his position and knew well he would uphold the dignity of the law. He has given an order for 500 badges for deputies in case he needs them.

Gov. Clarke was the recipient of many telegrams and letters commending him for the stand he has taken. One of the telegrams said the sender stood ready to raise 1,000 men in Independence County, subject to the call of the Governor, to be used in suppressing the fight.

GETS GUARANTEE OF PROTECTION.

Corbett and Party to Leave Texas for Hot Springs Tonight.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Corbett tonight received a telegram from Brady saying he had secured training quarters at Hot Springs and a guarantee of protection against interference from the authorities which assured him the fight could be pulled off. Accordingly Corbett and his party of trainers will leave tomorrow night for Hot Springs.

O'Donnell, who is to fight Maher, is not so well as he would like to be, though he worked hard today. It transpires today he spent Friday in bed.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The message to Fitzsimmons from Gov. Clarke of Arkansas is considered here another Gubernatorial grand stand play. Fitz and Julian have had time to think it over and rub the spot the thunderbolt struck. Fitz says he is going to continue his training and hopes the "exhibition of physical culture" will yet be accomplished. Julian intends to await developments for a few days, and if nothing satisfactory transpires he will take another trip to see the club.

The largest crowd that has ever seen Fitz's work was present today at the training quarters. The bag was not in good shape, but the rounds between Bob and his pazners were lively and exciting.

MAY SUE GOV. CLOUGH FOR DAMAGES

Peculiar Arrests Growing Out of the Needham-Moore Trouble at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—A peculiar state of affairs has grown out of the prevention by Gov. Clough of the proposed Needham-Moore prize fight and last night's arrest of Danny Needham. The authorities arrested today four men who are Captains or other officers of steamboats plying on the Mississippi who it was thought might convey passengers to the battle-ground. The men arrested are Capt. J. C. Smith and Capt. P. F. Ritchie, Engineer George Tilbury, and Pilot A. J. Bosley, all of St. Paul. Three of these are wealthy citizens. The quartet was obliged to remain in jail all day, as their friends could not get them out, it being Sunday. Capt. Smith and Capt. Ritchie will bring suits for heavy damages.

Capt. Smith is 55 years old and said to be worth in the neighborhood of $50,000. Capt. Ritchie is 65 years old and is the possessor of $100,000. All are historic characters on the Mississippi River. "I don't see why I should be arrested," Capt. Smith said. "I was not arranging a prize fight, and in fact did not know I was to take anybody to a prize fight. My boat was engaged last week and I was instructed to be at the foot of Jackson street Sunday afternoon at 2:15 prepared to carry 600 people on an excursion. That is all the connection I had with the affair."

Capt. Ritchie said he would spend half his fortune to see the thing through. In addition to the above precautions to prevent the fight, and for fear the fighters might outwit the Governor, deputy sheriffs were patrolling the river bank today as far as Hastings and up the Minnesota River for thirty miles, and the Governor of Wisconsin had deputy sheriffs at work on the St. Croix River and in Pierce County.

WHITTINGTON PARK, PROPOSED SITE OF THE ARENA AT HOT SPRINGS.

SOME OF FITZSIMMONS' NEW BLOWS, AND HOW HE DELIVERS THEM.

—New York World.

Jasnogrodsky Beats Sterling.

New York, Oct. 13.—The first game of the chess match of five games between N. Jasnogrodsky and M. M. Sterling, the Mexican champion, was played at the Manhattan Chess club yesterday evening. Jasnogrodsky, who opened the game with P Q4, won after sixty-two moves.

Banker Runs Third at Paris.

Paris, Oct. 13.—In the bicycle race today for the Paris Municipal Grand Prix Morin, the Frenchman, won and Banker, the American, was third.

MAKE BOXING THEIR FAD.

REVIVAL OF INTEREST IN SPARRING AMONG CHICAGO'S AMATEURS.

Championship Form Shown by Several Members of the Chicago Athletic Association—Efforts Being Made to Bring the Top-Notchers Together in a Series of Club Contests for Prizes—The Men Who Should Be Near the Front at the Finish.

There has been a marked revival of interest in sparring of late, especially among the amateurs, and every instructor of note in the country has more pupils than he can well attend to. All sorts of men are going into the game with a vim unheard of in years, and the coming winter is likely to be prolific in spirited contests. Strange to say, the interest is not all on the part of the amateurs, for, contrary to the general belief, many aspiring professionals assert, with strong cause, that pugilism was never more lively or financially productive, despite the fact that Fitzsimmons and Corbett have been driven from pillar to post in their hunt for a battleground. In proof of this claim it is pointed out that limited-round contests for good-sized purses are being pulled off almost nightly in some part of the country by men of big reputation without police interference, and it is only the top-notchers, who depend upon extensive advertising to draw a crowd large enough to make good the absurdly immense cash prizes offered, that are prohibited from meeting.

"There never was a time," said a well-known lightweight yesterday, "when a good man could go along and make so much easy money as now. It is true the purses are not big, but neither are the chances. The bouts are for limited rounds, with small opportunity for a knock-out to kill a man's prestige. We put up a lively sparring exhibition, the public is better satisfied, at least the decent portion of it, than it would be with a bloody battle to a finish, and a pugilist can go on week after week taking a percentage of these medium-sized purses and quit in the end with more money than he could by making one or two finish fights a year, to say nothing of the risk of loss of drawing power by being knocked out."

Amateurs Are Interested.

But it is in the amateur athletic circles that the interest in sparring is most marked. At the handsome home of the Chicago Athletic Association a large proportion of the members takes lessons in boxing, and the extent to which the sport is followed in other clubs and in private gymnasiums is remarkable. As noted in THE TRIBUNE within a day or two the bank clerks of Chicago are about organizing an athletic association of their own, of which sparring contests will be a prominent feature. When George Dawson, the popular Australian middleweight, who acts as boxing instructor for the Chicago Athletic Association, was asked to explain this sudden revival of interest among the amateurs he said:

"There is a spirit in every healthy man which impels him to seek for the mastery in whatever he undertakes. Some of my pupils started into boxing merely for the physical results, for it is well understood sparring in moderation is one of the best exercises in the world. It will make a fat man lean and a lean man stout, no matter how paradoxical this assertion may seem, and it will straighten out a man's appetite and digestion quicker than any other remedy I know of. Getting themselves in fine physical shape men of certain weights naturally like to come together for a try-out, and this way a great deal of friendly rivalry results. Then the club is about making arrangements, I understand, for its annual contests for the selection of a team to represent it at the Boston tournament. These contests, I am told, will not be confined to professionals this year, as it is the intention of some of the active members to offer handsome prizes for the amateurs. All of this has a tendency to arouse interest, and as a consequence I am kept pretty busy."

While not generally known to outsiders there is a great deal of championship form in the membership of the Chicago Athletic club, and if the amateur contests which John W. Merriam and W. F. Monroe are trying to arrange for come off there is likely to be a big surprise in sparring circles. Natatorium Instructor Dawson is averse to talking about the respective ability of the members for fear of arousing jealousies, but he did name R. E. Fishburn as being one of the cleverest middleweights he had ever met.

Champion of Middleweights.

"Mr. Fishburn is a man," said Dawson, "who would make a hot fight with the best of the middleweight professionals, and I bar none of them. Of course such a thing as a meeting is impossible, but if it could be brought off Mr. Fishburn would have none the worst of it."

The sparring members of the club are divided into weight classes as follows:

HEAVYWEIGHTS.

Fred Swift,	F. A. Keep,
John Harlin,	E. L. Ryerson,
D. E. Richardson,	A. Stevenson,
Byron L. Smith,	Jay M. Morse,
James Townsend,	W. S. Booth,
John Harlin,	George H. Benedict,
E. C. Brown,	A. Cowles,
Charles Counselman,	J. H. Goodrich,
J. H. Dering,	Dr. Gilmore.
L. M. Hamburger,	

WELTERWEIGHTS.

W. J. Ferson,	John C. Patterson,
G. S. Payson,	R. Mulford,
H. A. Russell,	J. L. Jones,
E. C. Johnson,	B. Gunther.
J. B. Kitchen.	

MIDDLEWEIGHTS.

W. C. Thorne,	George Thorne,
F. G. McNally,	C. C. Livermore,
D. R. Lewis,	A. W. Longley,
Herbert Isham,	H. E. Fishburn,
Allan C. Durborow,	J. M. Sellers,
C. A. McDonald,	George A. H. Scott,
C. E. Bleyer,	J. B. Caldwell,
E. J. Henry,	W. J. Tyffe.

LIGHTWEIGHTS.

Morris Cassard,	H. Dunlevy,
R. C. Crawford,	Walter Farwell,
W. C. Gillette,	George A. Seaverns Jr.,
Dr. Gardiner,	E. A. Valentine,
Lee Sturges,	Dr. E. F. Ingalls,
S. Ed Jones,	Ex-Mayor Washburne,
John W. Merriam,	W. F. Monroe.
W. H. Coen.	

Men of High Form.

Most of these gentlemen are taking lessons in sparring solely for the physical benefit it brings them, but a number of them have developed such high form under Mr. Dawson's tutelage that efforts are being made to get them to enter the amateur contests which it is proposed to make a feature of the club's boxing tournament this winter. These bouts will be confined to club members and will be for handsome and costly prizes. If this is done the men who have shown form enough to almost have a mortgage on the prizes are:

Heavyweights—Fred Swift, D. E. Richardson, J. H. Dering.
Welterweights—R. Mulford, B. Gunther.
Middleweights—H. E. Fishburn, J. M. Sellers, W. C. Thorne, F. G. McNally, C. F. Livermore.
Lightweights—Dr. Gardiner, John W. Merriam, W. Monroe.

"The trouble is," said Mr. Merriam in explaining the situation, "that none of these men care to spar in public. They are all in business and reputable, and boxing has been somewhat frowned upon of late, but it is getting to be generally understood the misdeeds of a few dollar-chasing professionals should not be permitted to taboo a healthy exercise, and I am in hopes of seeing a big representation from the club membership in our sparring contests. There is no more reason why we should drop sparring because the professionals have abused it than there is for the college athletes to ignore footracing because of the crooked work done by professional runners."

GAELIC ATHLETIC SEASON ENDED.

Field Events Furnish Good Contests—Innisfails Beat the Liberators.

The Gaelic Athletic Association concluded its field events yesterday postponed from Sept. 29. Kicking the football brought out a number of competitors, but few of them showed any accuracy. Each contestant was allowed two trials, and the winner turned up in P. Brosnan of the Liberator club, who sent the ball six feet farther than M. Powers of the Sarsfields. J. Nugent of the last-named club was a close third.

The hop, step, and jump was won by R. Barry of the O'Mahoney club, who covered 47 feet. Fitzgerald of the Innisfails coming second with 45 feet. Donohue of the same club was third.

The 440-yard race brought out five starters, and resulted in a pretty race. Fitzgerald and Barry made the running for a short distance, and then Byron forged ahead and staid there until fifty yards from home, when Barry caught him and won by ten yards. Byron stopped, and Fitzgerald took second place.

A football match followed between the Innisfails and the Liberators, but as the latter only had twelve men it proved an easy win for the former. Neither team had out its best players, and the game was of a ragged description. White kicked a goal for the Innisfails soon after the start, and good work by Naughton and Donohue resulted in a second goal. Donohue scored a point and then Foley kicked the ball through Donohue and it bounded back through the points. After the Liberators had attacked without result Naughton sent in a long punt that Donohue fisted over the bar. Naughton, after making another point, sent in a fast grounder that Brosnan in attempting to stop diverted through his own goal.

After change of ends play became more even. Donohue made a good run and kicked a point. An attack by the Liberators gave D. Moriarity a chance, and he sent the ball past Sullivan for a goal. O'Connell scored two points for his side, and before time was called two more were added, leaving the Innisfails winners by 8 goals 10 points to 1 goal. The teams:

Liberators—J. Foley, Brosnan, Enright, Noonan, Kennedy, Houlihan; J. Moriarity, P. Foley, D. Moriarty, M. Coleman, James Moriarty.
Innisfails—Sullivan, Griffin, Fitzgerald, J. Callahan, Gerahty, F. Sullivan, J. White, Nolan, James Callahan, D. Callahan, O'Donnell, Connell, Donohue, Naughton, Flynn.

MILWAUKEE TEN MILE TEAM RACE.

North Side Cycling Club's Contest Won by H. Guderson.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—A team race over a ten-mile triangular course was run today by the North Side Cycling club. The riders and their time were as follows:

FIRST TEAM.

H. Guderson	32:30	W. Hamman	37:20
J. W. Warnken	32:30½	Dr. Kellerman	41:30
Emil Buegner	36:55		

SECOND TEAM.

H. Warnken	34:00	Henry Pieron	37:30
Joseph Miller	36:00	Charles Dehn	40:15
Hugh Reiter	36:00		

Rivals Defeat the Dalys.

The Rivals defeated the Dalys yesterday by a score of 5 to 2. The Dalys scored two runs in the first inning, but after that failed to get a man around the circuit. O'Leary of the Dalys was presented with a diamond stud. The score:

Rivals	0 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0—5
Dalys	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

BEGIN TURF STUDIES IN THE STABLE.

Wealthy Young Britons Learning American Art in Developing Equine Speed.

Wichita, Kas., Oct. 10.—[Special Correspondence.]—All the young men who recently arrived here from England for the purpose of learning the American art of developing speed in racehorses have been located satisfactorily on horse farms except Samuel Estridge, the Captain of the company, who is still in the city.

Mr. Estridge is the nephew of Lord Onley and the son of one of the leading Episcopal divines of England, who owns broad acres, a magnificent home, a yacht, and many other evidences of prosperity and ease, in the vicinity of Southampton. The young man was recently graduated from Winchester College and is mentally well equipped for the world.

SAMUEL ESTRIDGE.

Mr. Estridge's companions are J. McCaskill Steele, son of the most eminent physician of the West of England; W. W. Keating of Westmeath, Ireland; Gordon Eldrid of Derbyshire; and Thomas Scruby of Devonshire. Mr. Steele is a graduate of Clifton College, and touches at least one elbow with nobility. Mr. Keating is a branch of the Irish historian's family, the son of an Irish magistrate, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Eldrid was educated in Australia, where his father held a colonial position. Mr. Scruby is a branch of the noble house of Courtney and was educated at Cambridge. Twenty-six others came with them as far as New York, where they separated, going in blocks of five to as many different horse centers in the United States.

These young men are all fine types of English sportsmen. They will remain in this country two years, gaining practical knowledge of the horse business. They have obtained positions in the stables of well-known Southern Kansas horsemen and have commenced work at the very foot of the ladder. They mantain their headquarters at the Carey Hotel of this city.

The young men are here as the volunteers of a turf club whose headquarters are No. 47 Victoria street, London. The club is not only backed by plenty of money, but by the patronage of the Prince of Wales. The aim and object of the club is to encourage pacing and trotting races in England. The sentiment there for track races is growing very rapidly, and it is said would make still greater progress were it not for the fact that Albion has comparatively no knowledge of developing trotting and pacing speed in horses.

J. M. STEELE.

"The Englishman has always taken to the horse that raised his leg high and brought it down about the same place," said Mr. Estridge. "We purpose now to find and propagate a class of horses that will throw their feet forward and throw space behind them without making so much noise about it. Even if pacing and trotting races never become popular in England, such horses are needed for roadsters. The main ambition of the Victoria Street Turf club is to inculcate in the heart of the Englishman love for swift pacing and trotting instead of steeplechases. In Dublin there has been built a fine track, and pacing and trotting are growing in favor there every day. Similar results are noted in England, and especially in London, where a track on the American plan is doing a big business."

The agents of the Victoria Street club in Kansas are Otto Eckstein and Harry Diedrick of this city and Col. Henry C. Keeling of Caldwell. They say it is the purpose of the young men, as they progress in the knowledge which they have crossed the ocean to possess to buy horses for shipment to England, taking nothing but the very cream of the land. They think this little colony will ship during the next two years about 150 animals, all of which must be of the very best blood.

It is also possible they will buy an 8,000-acre ranch in the Chickasaw Nation along the line of the Texas extension of the Rock Island road, and stock it, for the purpose of using it as a permanent supply depot for the English horse market. It is said the climate at that point is very favorable for horse breeding and raising, as it makes plenty of bone and lungs. Negotiations have been started already for the purchase of the ranch, and an attorney for the club has left Liverpool for this point to thoroughly investigate the matter.

The young men who are here are not members of the Victoria Street club, but they are either sons, nephews, or otherwise nearly related to members. They have plenty of money.

WOMAN HAS A FIT WHILE IN CHURCH.

Religious Services at Evanston Are Interrupted by an Epileptic.

While Dr. Frank M. Bristol was asking his congregation yesterday morning at the First Methodist Church of Evanston to contribute to the missionary fund a well-dressed woman in the gallery was seized with an epileptic fit. Considerable excitement followed and she was carried from the room. Several women in the gallery were so overcome by the sight they had to leave the church. The services were not interrupted again.

ON SKATE AND TOBOGGAN

KENWOOD YOUNG PEOPLE PREPARE FOR BRACING WINTER SPORTS.

Country Club Is Planning to Build a Skating Rink and Toboggan Slide to Take the Place of Tennis Courts—Question of Location Is Now Vexing the Committee Having the Matter in Charge—Tennis Courts May Be Flooded for Skating Purposes.

Kenwood youths and maidens are spending their leisure moments polishing and oiling their skates and sandpapering the bottoms of their toboggans. Everywhere the talk is of skating and coasting, and even the prevailing football interest begins to wane before the approach of the cold weather. This remarkable precocity among the South Side lovers of winter sports has been occasioned by the announcement that the Kenwood Country club would build a skating rink and a huge toboggan slide for the use of members during the long months of the coming winter.

When the tennis season began to wane this fall the management of the Kenwood Country club began to discuss plans for winter amusement. Glee and banjo clubs and an orchestra were started, but died a natural death. Then some one suggested having a skating rink and the idea was at once adopted. The toboggan slide addition to the original scheme also found immediate favor and the two projects have been referred to a committee consisting of the Secretary and Treasurer of the club, Charles H. Thorne of Montgomery Ward & Co., and C. C. Whitacre of Lobdell, Farwell & Co. This committee is now at work on location and estimates and nothing but the failure of the weather clerk to do his duty can prevent South-Siders enjoying all the outdoor sport the winter can furnish.

The location of the skating rink seems to be the most perplexing question. In the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, Ellis avenue and Drexel boulevard, which Marshall Field has loaned to the Country club, there are twenty acres of unoccupied ground. Of this about a sixth has been leveled and turned into croquet and tennis courts by the club. The larger part of the remaining territory consists of a wooded ridge with two open spots of a convenient size for skating. Whether to use a part of the tennis courts or one of these cleared portions is the problem vexing the committee.

If the open space in the extreme northwest corner of the grounds is selected a clay bottom will be put in position first and then the area flooded. This will give a space in the form of an irregular parallelogram 85 by 250 feet in dimension. A house will be built to be used in putting on skates, as the club-house is at too great a distance.

It is more probable, however, a portion of the level tennis courts will be used for the rink. Considerable discussion is being indulged in by the club members as to whether flooding the courts during the winter will hurt them for tennis next summer. As the matter is considered, the best grass courts south of the club-house will not be touched. North of the club-house, however, are four clay courts and two grass courts which together make a level stretch 125 by 325 feet. If this area is used the club-house will be handy for putting on skates and will be used for the purpose.

The toboggan slide project has not been so extensively inquired into. The researches of the committee, however, have been carried to the point of determining the best position in the grounds in which to build the slide. This position is with the head of the slide near the buggy entrance on Ellis avenue, with the foot extending to Forty-eighth street, near Drexel boulevard. This will give a straight run of about 800 feet. The toboggan slide will be definitely decided on as soon as the arrangements for the skating rink are completed.

James P. Gardner, the Superintendent of Grounds of the club, has let contracts for six new grass tennis courts for next season. They will be located west of those now in use and will increase the number of the club's courts to eighteen. The tennis season just concluded by the Country club has been the most successful in the history of any Western club. At present the club numbers 400 members, with nearly a hundred names on the waiting list.

MAKE BUT TWO HITS OFF WELSH.

Wilmot's Whitings Administer Crushing Defeat to the Edgars.

The Edgars met Walter Wilmot's team of ball tossers, under the name of the Whitings, at the West Side ball park yesterday, and were defeated by a score of 14 to 1. Welsh's work in the box was much admired by the 1,000 spectators present, permitting the Edgars to make but two hits, One of these was a triple by Lippert. The feature of the game was Flynn's all around work. The latter plays center field for the Peoria team and judging from his batting and fielding yesterday is a ball player. The score:

Whitings.	R	H	P	A	E	Edgars.	R	H	P	A	E
Hogan, s.s.	2	1	0	2	0	Farley, c.	0	0	4	4	1
O'Con'or, 1b.	3	1	0	0	0	Hogan, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
Flynn, ss.	4	2	1	4	0	Long, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Wilmot, lf.	2	1	2	0	0	Sarg't, rf.	0	0	1	1	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0	Lippert, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Jackson, cf.	0	1	1	0	1	Leitten, 1b.	0	0	8	0	1
Adams, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Andrews, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Schmidt, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	Shoch, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Welsh, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Roach, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	14	12	24	10	1	Totals	1	2	24	13	2

Whitings ..... 2 4 3 0 1 2 0 2—14
Edgars ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Earned runs—Whitings 2; Edgars 1. Two-base hits—Adams, Wilmot. Three-base hits—Schmidt, Lippert, Flynn (2). Houseman. Stolen bases—Houseman, Wilmot (2), Adams, Schmidt. Double play—Wilmot-O'Connor. Bases on balls—Welsh, Adams, Schmidt. Hit by pitched ball—Roach. Struck out—By Roach, 9; Welsh, 1. Passed balls—Farley, 2. Wild pitches—One each. Sacrifice hits—Wilmot, Leitten. Umpire—Gallagher.

MAY HAVE TO BATTLE ON WATER.

Attorney-General Harmon Again Explains the Attitude of Uncle Sam.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—"Under no circumstances will Fitzsimmons and Corbett be permitted to fight upon any territory belonging to the United States," remarked Attorney-General Harmon, "and from what I can learn I don't believe their backers will attempt to make an issue with the government on this point. There is no question as to the authority of the government to prevent any trespass upon public property, not only in Arkansas but in the Indian Territory, and the United States Marshals have received instructions to this effect. So far as Hot Springs is concerned the government owns lots all over the city and if there were any trespass attempted it would be quickly and decisively prevented." A suggestion has been made that three steamers be lashed together and taken out in Mobile Bay for the benefit of the fighters and their followers, and this plan may have to be adopted after all. From the outlook at present it is doubtful whether this contest can be brought off successfully on terra firma."

SAAM WINS MILWAUKEE SPRINT.

Deuster Runs Second—J. S. Murphy Wins the Quarter-Mile Race.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The sprinting contests at Athletic Park today resulted as follows:

120-yard race, handicap—First trial—Deuster (10 yards), Milwaukee, won; W. F. Steinet (13 yards), Milwaukee, second; Clemens (9 yards), Milwaukee, third; Kreis (13 yards), Milwaukee, fourth. Time, :11 3-5. Second trial—Saam (12 yards), Milwaukee, won; Laux (11 yards), Milwaukee, second; Coss (13 yards), Wausau, third; Hetel (12 yards), Racine, fourth. Time, :11¾. Final—Saam (12 yards), won; Deuster (12 yards), second; W. F. Steinet (12 yards), third; Laux (11 yards), fourth. Time, :11 3-5.

Quarter mile race—J. S. Murphy won; P. Murphy second, Hopkins third. Time, :54.

McKeever After Griffo or Lavigne.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13.—Charles McKeever, the lightweight pugilist, having declared he would challenge the winner of last night's fight between Griffo and Lavigne, has, in consequence of the contest having been a draw, issued a challenge to fight either of them for the lightweight championship of the world for a stake or a purse at the limit.

Griffo and Lavigne Under Arrest.

New York, Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Immediately after the fight between "Young" Griffo and "Kid" Lavigne last night before the Empire Athletic club at Maspeth, L. I., they were placed under arrest on the charge of engaging in a prize fight. They were bailed out and will appear for examination tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

"BALL BEARING" Bicycle Shoes For Men & Ladies
Equipped with Prest-Lace Fasteners. All widths.
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KIRK'S
GREAT DISCOVERY, EOS.
(Elixir of Soap.)

The Inter-Ocean Secures a Large Number of Samples, Which Will Be Given Away at Its Counting Room.

The Public to Be Given an Opportunity to Test Without Cost and for the Simple Asking.

The Most Wonderful Discovery Ever Made by Any Firm of Soap Manufacturers or Chemists in the World.

THE FREE DISTRIBUTION

Will Begin Monday Morning at 9 O'Clock and End Tuesday Afternoon at 5 O'Clock

AT THE INTER-OCEAN OFFICE.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean takes pleasure in announcing to the public that Messrs. James S. Kirk & Co., the renowned soap makers and chemists of this city, have sent to their office a large lot of samples of their recent discovery, Eos (Elixir of Soap), that has been creating such a tremendous sensation in the East. The Inter-Ocean has made ample provisions to accommodate all who call at its office for a free sample. The free distribution will begin Monday morning, Oct. 14, at 9 o'clock, and continue until Tuesday at 5 p. m.

It will be made without reserve, with the exception that children will be required to bring an order from their parents, or from the adult for whom the package is intended. But one package will be given to each person applying.

Eos (the Elixir of Soap) is the product and discovery of fifty-six years of successful soap making. No discovery in recent years of any preparation for laundry use and general washing has created the sensation and enthusiasm that Eos has. It may be justly termed the great revolutionizer for all washing purposes, for both the laundry and toilet.

Among the claims made for Eos, which Messrs. James S. Kirk & Co. stand prepared to prove, are the following:

That it will do the family washing without using one particle of soap better than it has ever been done before at one-half the labor and expense.

It will hold colors from running in printed cottons and goods of a fine texture.

Keep bluing from curdling in the water.

Flannels and woolens washed with this most valuable preparation will positively not shrink; for the bath or toilet it is indispensable, making the water soft and velvety, giving the skin a healthy glow, and removing any superfluous excretions that may adhere to the body.

For dishes and general washing purposes it is very essential, as it saves both labor and the soap usually required.

This preparation must not be confounded with the ordinary soap powders, for while no soap is required when Eos is used, it contains no lye, ammonia, borax, lime, or any deleterious ingredients. It is essential that all consumers of soap must eventually use it.

Eos saves 100 per cent of soap, which means that absolutely no soap is required when Eos is used, and also saves 60 per cent of labor.

This grand preparation, the product of the most complete chemical laboratory in America, is to be distributed free on the days and dates as above announced, giving every housekeeper in Chicago an opportunity to test free the very cream of the ripest experience of this leading soap manufacturers of the world.

We advise an early application from those desiring a free sample, as, judging from the enormous demand by the public for the same in other important cities, the supply although very large, may possibly be exhausted before the expiration of the two days announced for the free distribution, and it is our desire that none shall be disappointed.

Remember, the free distribution of samples begins Monday morning at

THE INTER-OCEAN OFFICE

at 9 o'clock and closes Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
BOYS

The Best Boy in Chicago

And all his school companions will wear our No. "E 518" Suit—simply because "birds of a feather," etc.—the best boy in the best suit.

Warranted All-Wool Blue Cheviot Suit, with extra pants (both pairs with double seats), and double-band yacht cap of same material—sizes 6 to 15 yrs.—Monday.... $5.00

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$100—BICYCLES—$100
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Summer Carriages at greatly reduced prices.
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GOSSIP OF THE SPORTS.

SOME RACING SURPRISES AND DISAPPOINTMENTS OF THE YEAR.

Promising 3-Year-Olds That Have Scarcely Earned Their Winter Oats—A Successful Horse-Owner That Has Risen from the Ranks—Flying Dutchman a Proof of Pat Dunne's Good Horse Sense—Queer Effect the Change of Fighting Ground Has.

The question of 3-year-old supremacy in 1895 is a debatable one and one that is more or less a matter of personal opinion owing to the fact that no single horse has so notably overshadowed all of his competitors as to be awarded a place in the very front rank. The general opinion would seem to be that the 3-year-olds of the year have been a very moderate lot, but whether general opinion is right in this case or not would seem to be an open question. The truth of the matter is that there has been no real test of the matter, that is, no race either East or West over a distance of ground in which the best colts of the year have met and measured strides. Public form has been as full of vagaries as a summer girl, and no sooner has the talent thought itself possessed of a line on something or other in the 3-year-old division than that something or other has gone wrong and the pursuit of form has had to be begun all over again. In the matter of disappointments and surprises the season just vanishing has been prolific. The horses that great things were expected of because of the form that they had shown as 2-year-olds rarely fulfilled their early promise, while others that, judged from the same standpoint, were hardly to be considered as stake horses have proven good and consistent broad winners. One of the greatest disappointments of the West has been Diggs, the Red Iron—Lilly Wright gelding, who was so easily beaten by Magnet in a special race at Sheffield Saturday. In his 2-year-old form Diggs may be said to have divided the honors in that class, so far as the Western turf was concerned, with Lissak, though it is a notable fact that in no single instance did the former show the same liking for weight as did the black son of imp. Royalist. With light weight up Diggs was something of a wonder, but even then it took but a few pounds of weight to stop him. He was a tail, gangling gelding with altogether too much daylight under him to impress shrewd judges of horseflesh with his greatness. His admirers argued, however, that he would fill out during the winter and that because of his great turn of speed he would be a dangerous horse in the Derbies, which they then hopefully thought would be run at Hawthorne and Harlem. Diggs did not fill out, however, in the way that he was expected to, and when the springtime came he was very much the same in appearance that he was the fall before. He was hurriedly prepared for his engagements at Nashville, was taken there, raced and beaten, and from that time until the present has been a disappointment to both his owners and admirers. It was a good thing for all who backed him in the winter books for the Derbies here that they were declared off, for otherwise their money would have been burned up as surely as though they had thrown it into the fire. Magian, the Ill-Used—Magnetism colt belonging to August Belmont, that came West in the string of J. W. Rogers, is another of the season's disappointments. As a 2-year-old this fellow showed not only an ability to carry weight and a liking for a distance, and Mr. Rogers entertained great hopes concerning him. He has been off all the season, however, and as yet has not earned enough to pay for his winter oats. Th Butterflies, winner of last year's Futurity, despite the fact that fillies have rarely proven Derby winners, the only exceptions in this country that I can call to mind being Modesty, winner of the first American Derby, and Yo Tambien, winner of the first Garfield Park event, was held at a short price here in the winter books for both the National and Chicago events. Thus far she has faced the flag on but few occasions, but in none of her races has she shown that she would have been dangerous in a Derby field, and had she started it is dollars to dried apples that she would have finished among the "also rans." Early in the spring word came from the East to look out for Kennel and Gotham, the one in the Phil Dwyer stable and the other in the string of Col. Ruppert and trained by Johnny Campbell. The chances of the first named colt were particularly mentioned, and a glance over the performances of both these colts in the Turf Guide would indicate that neither one of them would have been in the hunt in the Derbies that were advertised to be run here. Just who would have carried off these events is something that "no fellah can find out." Col. Jack Chinn will insist, however, on his dying day that the failure of the associations here to pull off these races, owing to the lack of a pool bill, cost him in the neighborhood of $40,000. "My colt 'uld winned 'em both, sah," is the way he puts it. "Yes, sah, he'd a winned 'em both. He didn't hev nobody to beat but Halma. Halma was a good colt, sah, a good colt, but he wan't good enough to beat Lissak." It may be that Col. Jack is right, but had both horses come together at the Kentucky Derby distance in June there's no doubt in my mind but that the son of Hanover rather than to the son of imp. Loyalist.

For every one man that makes a success in the racing business it may be set down as a truism that there are twenty-five that fail. The world pays but little heed to the wrecks that fall by the wayside, however, while it watches the career of the successful one with mingled feelings of admiration and envy. In the racing business, as in every other, close application and persistent study lead to success. Pat Dunne, who is just now meandering down the shady side of Easy street, is a good illustration of what close study and pluck will accomplish, even on the turf, where so much is supposed to depend upon the smiles and frowns of Dame Fortune. It is but a few years ago, and while Ed Corrigan was still running the West Side Driving Park, that Pat Dunne was an assistant trainer in the Master of Hawthorne's camp, John Rodegap being then in charge of the Corrigan string. After the Master of Hawthorne and Rodegap had fallen out Dunne succeeded to the vacant position of trainer, but this place he did not hold long, as he and Corrigan disagreed more than once as to the proper way in which the horses should be handled, and finally there came a rupture. Dunne in the meantime had gotten hold of a selling plater or two, and after the separation began in a modest way to get together a string of his own. Being a cool-headed, clear-sighted calculating fellow, with a knowledge of horses that was acquired by actual contact with them and not by hearsay, he made but few mistakes, either in the selecting or the placing of the horses in his string, and as a result it was not long before his colors became almost as well known on the Western turf as were those of his former employer. Pat's career as a turfman may be fairly said to have commenced with the opening of the Hawthorne track, and it was over the course there he won the money that enabled him to branch out on a larger scale. For the last two or three years he may be said to have fairly divided with the Master of Hawthorne the honor of being the biggest winner at the track, and yet in all that time he had never owned a really great race horse, Hawthorne being, perhaps, the best thing in his stable, though he had many others that had proven to be good and serviceable bread-winners. When he purchased Flying Dutchman as a 2-year-old last season for a fancy price he showed that he knew what he was doing. As a 2-year-old the son of imp. Wagner proved to be a somewhat erratic performer, and though he showed himself possessed of a great turn of speed and an ability to carry weight, yet he gave the majority of the turfmen who saw him race an impression that he had no liking for a distance and might develop into a sprinter of pretty near the first class. His first races in the West this spring went far toward confirming them in this belief, and especially the one in which he beat Marcus Daly's imported horse at Harlem. When it became evident that there was to be no racing in Chicago this summer Dunne packed up his traps and wended his way East determined to try conclusions with the best of them to be found there. How successful he has been on the trip is now a matter of history, but it is to Flying Dutchman more than any other horse in his string that Dunne owes the success that he has met with. Since his advent on the Eastern tracks the son of imp. Wagner has developed into something that is little short of the first-class in the racing line and has met and vanquished the best of his year to be found in that section of the country. He has shown both weight-carrying abilities and speed of a high order and has gone every distance that he has been asked for. Whether or not he is up to Derby class has not been determined, but it certainly looks from the races that he has won as though he were. Dunne has backed his colt persistently, and while he is by no means a plunger, yet the fact is no secret to his friends here that he is a big winner on the season. If any confirmation of this were needed it could be found in the fact that at Gravesend Saturday he purchased two sons of St. Blaise, Patrician and San Marco, paying for the pair the sum of $6,500, a sum that he would have found it a difficult matter to raise when I first made his acquaintance. Of Dunne it may be truly said that he deserves the success that he has attained. He minds his own business, both on the race track and off of it, keeps his own counsel, tends to his knitting, and keeps sober, and it is for these reasons that he has made a successful horse-owner.

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Whether or not the proposed Fitzsimmons-Corbett glove contest will be allowed to take place at Hot Springs is just now the leading question in sporting circles. The situation reminds one a good deal of the races that Ormie used to start in some years ago. One never knew exactly what Tony Lucalzi's notorious old sulker had made up his mind to do, and for that reason the wiser among the sports used to let the race alone and content themselves with looking at it from a coign of vantage in the grand stand. As one of them said on a certain occasion: "I don't dare bet on him for fear that he will sulk, and I don't dare bet against him for fear he won't, and so I'll let the race alone." The situation in Arkansas is very similar. One does not know just exactly what Gov. Clark intends to do. He has made so many contradictory statements that he has set everybody to guessing. The stereotyped argument made by those who insist that the fight will take place at the Arkansas health resort on the appointed date is that the people there want it and that the management would not go on spending money and making preparations were they not certain that the contest would not be interfered with. The men who argue from this standpoint argued the same thing in regard to Dallas, only to find out that they had made a mistake. Others claim that as there is no law in Arkansas against prize-fighting the Governor will find himself powerless to interfere, and that just now he is engaging in a wholesale game of bluff in the hope that he may add to his store of political capital thereby. It may be that these wiseacres are right, but I confess that I have grave doubts on the subject. If the good church people of Arkansas rise in their might and declare that the big glove contest shall not take place within the borders of that State then I shall be willing to string my money across the board with theirs and wager it does not, and it will require something more than mere assurances from the fight management to make me change my opinion. There is one thing certain and that is that if it becomes certain that the battle will take place at Hot Springs there will be a small army from Chicago at the ringside, an army much larger than would have been present had the contest taken place at Dallas. Excuses for making the trip to Dallas were difficult to find, and the fact that no excuse could be found would have served to keep many business and professional men away from the mill. Such is not the case with Hot Springs, however. The curative nature of the baths there is well known. Men who now have not an ache or pain to complain of will, if the circumstances are favorable for the fight taking place, have developed well grounded cases of rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and other complaints numerous to mention within the next two weeks, and nothing will benefit them save a visit to Hot Springs. I have four or five acquaintances that are even now beginning to complain of pains in their limbs and sleeplessness, and, by some strange coincidence, these pains become worse whenever Manager Joe Vendig "reiterates" that "the fight will surely take place at Hot Springs on the day advertised." The most popular physician in town will be on the coast for the next two weeks prescribing a visit to the Arkansas health resort for his patients, saying all joking one side there can be no denying the fact that more interest is taken in the battle than in any fight that has ever taken place for the championship either here or abroad. It is the main topic of conversation almost every where that one goes, the interest in it being by no means confined to sporting circles, as Messrs. Carroll and Kennedy, who, since the fighting ground has been changed, seem to have something of a bulge on their rivals so far as the special train business is concerned, can testify.

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Lovers of racing in St. Louis are to be congratulated on the successful issue of the undertaking made by the fair grounds management to provide some stake events that shall furnish racing worth the seeing next season. The Harlem National Derby that has been transferred to them, and which will call a goodly array of entries and its reopening at this time cannot but add very largely to the list. The Futurity of 1897, which also goes there from the Harlem track, will doubtless bring together one of the best fields of 2-year-olds that has ever flaved the flag on a Western track, as many of the most prominent stables in the East are represented in the list of nominations. Some wonder has been expressed in turf circles that Mr. Hankins and his confrères should not have held on to these stakes and run them off over the track at Sheffield when the time comes, but from present appearances it seems as though all would be smooth sailing. That he should not have done so is not to be wondered at, in my opinion. The track at Sheffield lacks a long ways of having the transportation facilities that the track at Harlem possesses, and it would be a difficult matter to get people enough down there to make the giving of such a stake profitable. Again, the track at Sheffield is hardly of the sort that would tempt the owners of first-class horses to race over it when they can get a much better and if not more money by racing over tracks in other sections of the country that are far and away superior to it in every respect. With Sheffield, Robertsdale, Roby, and possibly another new track in Indiana all in operation next season Chicago is pretty certain to be provided with sport after a fashion, but it will hardly be sport of as high a class as has been witnessed on the local tracks in past years. There will be no gathering of the clans here from the East and West, and no society events such as we had on Derby day at Washington Park, when grand stand and club-house were bright with colors and Chicago's four hundred assembled to greet the winner of the Washington Park club's classic event.

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Tommy White, while speaking of boxing recently, said: "I do not dislike the profession in its proper light, but I dislike part of the society with which it forces me to be classed. The sparring profession is in itself neither brutal nor dishonorable. It is the cheap-John scrappers and thugs that cluster about it that make it repulsive to the better classes who admire and patronize other sports that are rougher and more dangerous. I do not object to any kind of a glove contest, not even when the knockout is required to win the decision, but I would not be a football player. It's too rough. These football players deliberately aim to cripple a player and I have seen half a dozen men kicking at one defenseless fellow who was down, trying to injure him and get him out of the game, while a thousand people who are opposed to glove contests were sitting on the benches yelling themselves hoarse. No such unfairness and brutality as that would go in a glove contest. Many people have an idea that every man who belongs to the sparring profession is a tough and a thug. This is a great mistake and could be righted if those who were ignorantly prejudiced would attend a contest given by a reputable organization. It is true that a large number of roughs have foisted themselves upon the profession, but that is the case even in the mercantile and law business. In my opinion it would be just as reasonable and just as fair to say that every penman is a forger as to size up the boxing profession by saying that every scientific sparrer is a rough and a thug." Tommy is by no means the first boxer that has drawn the line at football, but then, "What's one man's meat is another's poison" holds good in this case as in many others.

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Thursday next the racing scene will again shift, and the thoroughbreds now at Sheffield will be given a chance to see how another new track will suit them. The track at Robertsdale is like the one at Sheffield, has been thrown together in a hurry, and makes no pretensions in the way of style. A lot of fresh horses have arrived to race over it, however, and should the weather hold good there should be some fair racing seen there during the fifteen days that the meeting will last. Sheffield closes its gates Tuesday night, and as a result Wednesday will be a day of rest for the followers of the game. Beyond the fact that Harry Kuhl is to act as Secretary of the new association and Dan O'Leary as press agent no announcement as to its officers has been made, but there is one thing that is safe to wager, and that is that if its popularity depends on talking then Dan O'Leary is the right man in the right place. HYDER ALI.

American Cycling's Entertainments.

The American Cycling club—the only down-town cycling organization of Chicago—will celebrate the formal opening of its new club-rooms, No. 410 Dearborn street, Thursday evening, with a musical and literary entertainment. The committee in charge has gone to a great deal of labor and expense to make the entertainment a success. Good professional talent has been secured, and elaborate preparations have been made for the accommodation of guests. The club will also give an athletic show tomorrow evening, which will consist of sparring contests, club-swinging, and fencing.

Fifteen cabinet photographs, including two large panels, $3, at Stevens' studio, McVicker's Theater Building.

EASY WIN FOR THISTLES.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP SEASON BEGINS WELL.

Last Year's Champions Defeat the Edgewoods by Ten Goals to Two at the Latter Team's Grounds—New Club Seems to Have Struck Too Rapid Campany, Being Outplayed at Every Point—Rangers Defeat the Illinois Steels.

The opening games in the Chicago Football Association championship were played yesterday afternoon and resulted in the Thistles defeating the Edgewoods by 10 goals to 2, and the Rangers winning from the Illinois Steel eleven by 5 goals to 2.

The first game was played on the grounds of the Edgewood team at Humboldt Park and Edgewood boulevard. Ample space is their chief qualification, but so rough is the surface that accurate play is out of the question. The home club is a new organization, and by its exhibition of yesterday proved it has got into company entirely too fast for it, as the Thistles had the easiest kind of a win and did as they pleased. Several of the players showed some knowledge of the dubbling code, but the others of the team are weak. Three minutes from the kick-off Middleton scored for the Thistles. Janett added a second and Middleton secured three more. The champions then let up in their attack, but Govier put a sixth goal on. P[illegible]en broke through and scored for the Edgewood men. Young and Middleton notched two more before the interval, at which time the score was: Thistles, 8 goals; Edgewoods, 1.

After change of ends the Thistle backs changed places with the forwards, and in consequence the scoring modified. Weir and Young secured goals, and close on time Probst again scored for his side. Final score: Thistles, 10 goals; Edgewoods, 1. The lineup:

Thistles.	Position.	Edgewoods.
Cameron	Goal	McDonald
Wier	Back	Bergstrom
Hopkins	Back	Eichmann
Dewar	Half back	Webber
Redpmaker	Half back	Mogelons
McKay	Half back	Jacobs
Janett	Forward	McKay
Middleton	Forward	Ronaldson
Young	Forward	Prabst
McLeod	Forward	O'Connell
Govier	Forward	Scheck

At Cheltenham a good game was seen, the Illinois Steel men holding the Rangers down to five goals and scoring two themselves. The visitors' form was such they ought to give the champion Thistles a good game when they meet. The game throughout was fast, and though the Rangers did most of the attacking, yet their defense men were kept busy by the home forwards. Goals for the Rangers were scored by Wilde [2], McDuff [1], Weston [1], and D. Wilson [1]. For the Illinois Steel team J. Withington and Serre did the scoring. The line-up:

Rangers.	Position.	Illinois Steel.
Ronaldson	goal	Todd
R. Wilson	Backs	Gulliver
Miller	Backs	Wicks
D. Wilson	Half backs	McAllister
Christie	Half backs	Nesson
Henderson	Half backs	Munn
Goldie	Right wing	J. Withington
Weston	Right wing	H. Withington
Wilde	Center	Serre
McDuff	Left wing	Seerey, W. Warren

CARDINAL AND OLD GOLD IS ON TOP.

Illinois Cyclists Win Their Football Match with the Riversides.

The cardinal and old gold of the Illinois Cycling club beat the Riversides at Riverside Saturday. Illinois won by a score of 16 to 6, the ball being in its possession nearly all the time. The Riversides made their six points on a fluke, Gross of Illinois dropping the ball when down and Gould of the Riversides making a touchdown when both teams were piled in a heap on Gross.

The features of the game were the plays of Diener, Knisely, and Murphy of the Illinois and the tackling of McCloud and Badger of the Riversides. Illinois made its sixteen points on three touchdowns and two goals in the first half by excellent criss-cross plays which the Riversides failed to solve. In the second half there was more or less fumbling by both teams, the fumble of Gross which gave the Riversides their only opportunity to score a touchdown, and a successful kick for goal. The lineup:

Ill. Cycling Club.	Position.	Riverside.
Wood	Right end	Schaffer
Kennedy	Right tackle	Hall
Jackson	Right guard	White
Richardson	Center	McCloud
Waugh	Left guard	Skinner
Knisely	Left tackle	Higgins
Strong, Knisely	Left end	Gould
Smith	Quarter back	Badger
Diener	Right half back	Seerey
Gross	Left half back	Riesing
Murphy	Full back	Price

Score—Illinois Cycling club, 16; Riversides, 6. Place and date—Riverside, Oct. 12, 1895. Touchdowns—Gross [2], Diener, Gould. Goals kicked on touchdowns—Murphy [2], McCloud.

Time—Thirty-minute halves.

Referee—Chisholm. Umpire—Morford.

The Illinois Cycling club has an open date for next Saturday and would like to hear from some first-class club.

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Defeat the South Side Cycling Kickers by a Score of 28 to 0.

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On the whole the supporters of the M. A. A. boys made a good showing at their first game and may look for further victories during the season now on. The playing of Disbrow and Kenagy for the South Sides was commendable, while Britton, Walsh, Roach, Russell, and Stone carried off the honors for the M. A. A. The line up:

Manhattan A. C.	Position.	South Side C. C.
Stone	Right end	Knifter
Burns	Right tackle	Manning
Dowd	Right guard	Spike
Prickey	Center	Migly
Pultock	Left guard	Climsey
Spalding	Left tackle	Disbrow
Russell	Left end	Dahl
Walsh	Quarter back	Disbrow
Bloom	Right half back	Flanders
Britton	Left half back	Nickell
Roach	Full back	Laflin

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President of Johns Hopkins Strongly Advocates the Game of Football.

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MAY BE AS FAMOUS AS THEIR SIRES.

Fine Lot of Royally Bred Youngsters at the Belle Meade Stock Farm.

The greatest list of sucklings ever at Belle Meade at one time are now within the borders of that famous establishment. They number ninety-five head and there are a fair average number of colts in the collection. Duchess, the dam of the famous Clifford, has a bay colt by Luke Blackburn, a brother in blood to Bob Rose's great horse, while Yorkville Belle's first foal is a chestnut filly by Iroquois. The great performer, Fairy, has a chestnut filly by Iroquois, and there is a full brother to Tammany, a full sister to Helen Nichols, a half sister to Eurus, by Iroquois, a full brother to David Gideon's great yearling, the Carlotta colt; and a filly by Iroquois out of Mariposa, the great broodmare who has thrown eleven winners and probably her last foal, as the famous old stud matron is now 28 years old. Unfortunately Wanda, the dam of Urania, missed this year to Eolus. She has been bred to imp. Loyalist, the sire of the black whirlwind, Lissak.

Gen. Jackson expects Mr. Croker, his partner, to make him a visit before Christmas, and it is likely a number of these fine youngsters will race in England, the ex-Tammany chieftain of course buying them at the yearling sale next year. The filly out of Yorkville Belle is a grand looking little miss, the color of her dam, and in conformation also takes after Thora's famous daughter. She has been bred back to Iroquois, as has also Fairy, Tullahoma, Tammany's dam, and Duchess, the dam of Clifford. Belle Meade horses have, as usual, made a fine showing his year. Clifford, bred there, ranks among the best of the old horses in training; Eau Gallie has won and raced well in England; Lissak is by a Belle Meade stallion, and Ben Brush is by a sire bred and that for a long time did service at the great Tennessee establishment. Maid Marion, another Belle Meade production, can beat any performer in the West right now once around the track. George F. Smith is among the fastest sprinters by a Belle Meade stallion, and Gotham and Roundsman are among the good winners of the year that were bred at this famous farm.

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At Latonia.

First race, 7 furlongs—B. B. Johnson, 99 pounds; Suspense, Blasco, Staffa, Black Tiger, Canewood, Partner, 103; Islin, 106; Conjecture, 111; Tremor, 114.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Walter O., 92 pounds; Charley Weber, 95; Gloriana, Birmingham, 96; Richmore, Peabody, Hulbert, Lily Walter, 99; Fairchild, 101; Master Fred, 102; Text, 102.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Ferryman II., Little Jimmie, 97 pounds; Vigars, Leonaise, 100; John Stewart Kirk, Dr. Kellogg, 103; Sir Play, Judge Debonair, 106; Lokl, 112.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Maj. Dripps, 96 pounds; Tom Sayre, 97; Prince Carl, 103; Enthusiast, Sigurd, 105; Strathrol, 106.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs, selling—Fair Ladye, Julie, Princess Prim, Blanche Kern, Miss S. Lucanin, Whiteway, Belle Emmett, Fantoma, Helen Kelly, Epoyah, Oswego, Mary Revanaugh, Mamie G., 97 pounds each; Sienna S., First Purchase, Imp. Sugar, Sapphire, Monodia, Miss Johnson, 100; Eleanor Mc, Nannie D. Percita, 103; Evanesca, Lufra, Helen H. Gardner, 106.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Virginie, 97 pounds; Uncle Henry, 93; Elsket, 96; San Ilario, 102; Resplendent, Lester, Carrie Lyle, Mote Fonse, 104; Greenwich, Hijo Del, Silas, 106.

Louisville Pooling on Latonia Races.

First race—Blasco, $15; Canewood, Tremor, $10 each; E. B. Johnson, $5; Conjecture, Islin, $4 each; Suspense, $3; Partner, Black Tiger, $2 each.

Second race—Text, $10; Master Fred, Peabody, Glorian, $4 each; Hulbert, $3; Birmingham, $2; field, $4.

Third race—Sir Play, $15; Lokl, $5; Vigars, $4; Ferryman II., $3; Dr. Kellogg, $2; field, $3.

Fourth race—Sigurd, $15; Strathrol, $10; Tom Sayre, $7; Enthusiast, Prince Carl, $4 each; Major Dripps, $2.

Fifth race—No pooling.

Sixth race—Greenwich, $10; Carrie Lyle, $8; San Ilas, Morte Fonse, St. Ilario, $4 each; High Test, Uncle Henry, $2 each; field, $3.

At St. Asaph.

First race, selling, 5 furlongs—Paragon, Carballe, Cadiz, 100 pounds; Duke of Pic, Cooley, Harry Warren, Herndon, Morrissey, Frank D., Clansman, Gorella, Sonora, Grampian, 107.

Second race, mile—Maggie, 104 pounds; Theresa, Nemo, Red Elm, Tartar, Deceitful, Psyche, 112.

Third race, ¼ mile—Imp. Plunderer, Ronald, Beckton, 115 pounds; Owen Golden II., Brightwood, Lady May, Lucille, Little Charlie, 112.

Fourth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Sir Rae, 105 pounds; Blizzard, Tioga, Silver Queen, Bollvar, Zamacraw, Dr. Johnson, Adjourn, George Hakes, Westover, Pickaway, 102.

Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Vespasian, Payment, Eddie Jones, 105 pounds; Johnny, Grand Prix, Edwin, Some More, Samaritan, Marguerite II., Harry M., 102.

Sixth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Elizabeth, 107 pounds; Dr. Reed, 106; Gorman, 102; Farso, 97; Syde, Hazel, 92; Brogan, Ceremony, Ballinasloe, 87.

At Kansas City.

First race, 6 furlongs—Joe Courtney, 122 pounds; Harrison, 119; E. A. Ray, 119; Unicorn, 122; Elmo, 119; Schuylkill, 119; Street Bond, 119.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Moloch, 109 pounds; Mitchell, 100; Thurman, 102; Callie Rue, 100; Black Tom, 104; Deck, Mercury, 98.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Winchester, 97 pounds; Madra, 95; Whittier, 101; Jennie Clark, 93; Serf, 107; Benchu, 91.

Fourth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Miss Mayma, 107 pounds; Sam Farmer, 110; Victor B., 107; Bluestone, John C., 107; Gray Baffle, Postbox, 110; Black Satin, 107; Harpool, 107; Mordent, 105; Lucy Clark, 101.

Fifth race, 7½ furlongs—Maid of Ansel, 103 pounds; Pony Boy, 97; Adana Boy, Vilette, 97; Taulette, 101; Artless, 99; Last Chance, 97; Theodore H., 107.

GOSSIP AMONG KNIGHTS OF THE CUE.

Hatley Makes a Big Run—To Play a Match with "Kid" Harrison.

William F. Hatley, the ex-Chicago billiardist now in charge of the St. Louis billiard parlors at Duluth, Minn., averaged 75 in a 300-point 14-inch balk-line game a few days ago, while practicing with S. F. Gilman. Hatley made runs of 91, 73, 54, and 82, which is fully up to the Schaefer-Ives standard. Hatley and "Kid" Harrison, also well-known in this city, have been matched to play 3,600 points in twelve blocks of 300 each. Six games will be played in St. Paul, where Harrison

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO LODGE NO. 642, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication Monday, Oct. 14, at 3 p. m. "Past Masters' Night." Master Masons invited.
FREDERICK WALLER, W. M.
STANDISH ACRES, Secretary.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1895.

LORD SACKVILLE's pamphlet has served the only purpose he had in making it. It has got his name into the newspapers.

SECRETARY OLNEY seems to have sent Prime Minister Canovas a photograph of Cleveland's vigorous foreign policy propped up in bed.

THERE seems to be something wrong somewhere in an esteemed contemporary's statement that a man "immortalized by Mark Twain is dead."

ENGLAND appears to have just discovered that the Monroe doctrine is not merely a political campaign device, but a policy the United States will resolutely maintain.

THE waiters and porters and other servants in the Chicago hotels are willing to swear that Tenor Tamagno's cardiac affection cannot be enlargement of the heart.

DEFAULTER TAYLOR's punishment is a sentence of two years in the penitentiary dating from last August. Defaulting in South Dakota is apparently one of the most lucrative professions.

A NEW YORK policeman has accumulated a fortune of $500,000, and the Commissioners very properly have forced him to resign. That is enough for him. He should give the other fellows a chance.

THE Republican women who are criticising Mrs. Flower for favoring non-partisanship in conducting the public schools show commendable zeal. But they will see, when they begin to think about the matter, that Mrs. Flower is right.

COUTOURIERES estimate that the fashion of big sleeves has already cost Chicago $1,000,000. That does not prove anything, however. If the women had not spent the $1,000,000 on big sleeves they would have spent it on something else.

THERE is no use trying to befog the question whether the American Indians are descended from the Scotch Highlanders by asking what the Scotch Highlanders descended from. They descended from the Scotch Highlands, of course.

JUDGE VINCENT, who calls Aleck Jones "the young Demosthenes of the South Side," probably has some grudge against that youth. Nobody in Chicago has forgotten what effect Harry Rubens' dubbing Hopkins "the modern Alexander" had.

IT is not true that Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt's fiancé, the Duke of Marlborough, was ejected from the stage of a Louisville variety theater for being too free-and-easy with the girls in tights. He left of his own accord after being insulted by the manager, who told him to get out.

MRS. STANFORD seems to have no trouble in obtaining favorable verdicts from Judges in the State her husband and his partners owned. It remains to be seen whether the United States Supreme Court will be governed by the same considerations in their treatment of the case.

PRESIDENT WHEELER says he knows all the Indiana avenue property-owners but the South Side railway company are earnestly opposed to a trolley in that street. But he cannot understand why they should make a fuss about it. If they don't like the trolley they can move to some other street.

MRS. CARLISLE, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, has begun to ride a bicycle. The exercise will do her good in every way, and after she and her husband return to Kentucky in 1897 she will have many years of exhilarating and energizing pleasure in riding through the picturesque blue grass country.

IT was thought a few years ago that when petroleum is thrown into a flame by being injected through a burner which breaks the liquid up into a spray every particle of its heat energy was appropriated. But it now is claimed that a further gain can be made by gasifying the oil before igniting it. The oil is vaporized by being heated while passing through tubes, and the product shoots from a "burner" against the under side of a vaporizing plate from which the flame is spread out in a broad sheet. It is claimed that in one experiment, started with 200 gallons of water in the boiler at 55 degrees Fahrenheit, five pounds of steam was raised in 67 minutes; also that the average evaporating power of the fuel in two days' tests was 18.4 pounds of water to each pound of oil, this showing that nearly 95 per cent of all the heat energy in the fuel was utilized. It goes without saying that neither black smoke nor soot was produced in the process, for these indicate imperfect combustion.

THE increase of production in tin plate in the United States during the last three months was at the rate of about 800,000 boxes per year, without including the outcome of the dipping works which use imported plate. The Metal-Worker states that at the close of September there were thirty-one plants which roll and coat their own plate, six that make black plates, and two mills in course of erection. In these thirty-nine concerns there are 159 hot mills, this being an increase of twenty-two in the quarter, besides which there were twenty-four hot mills in process of erection, which will be ready for work by the end of this year. There also are thirty-two dipping plants that buy black plates and which possess 143 tinning sets out of the aggregate of 367. During the quarter ending with last month one new firm entered the business of making tin plates, two extensive plants were completed and put in operation, and plans for three large establishments now are under consideration. The manufacturers have rushed into the increase of production as though they thought no business is better assured than that of making tin and terne plates, but the advance in the price of steel has been a severe blow to them, and they are complaining that at the present prices of their materials they cannot live unless Congress shall increase the protective duty on the plates.

THE fusion ticket put up in New York to defeat Tammany has a hard, rough road to travel. There are numerous factions which are sullen because they are not well treated in the deal. Some of the Germans are uncertain how they will vote and at the last moment may flop the wrong way. Fusion intends making a strong fight, however, against Tammany, but it is handicapped by Rooseveltism, which Tammany is employing as the strongest argument against its own law. When Tammany secured the passage of the excise law and its own Governor signed it it was not due to any sudden assumption of virtue or temperance on Tammany's part. All that that corrupt organization wanted of an excise law was to use it for blackmailing purposes and assessments. Now, under the cry of blue laws, it is using Rooseveltism to rally the Germans and it hopes to ride back into power on the pledge that if it wins and carries the Legislature it will repeal its own law and run everything wide open. And the worst of it all is that it now looks as if it would accomplish its purpose.

SPANISH VIOLATION OF TREATIES.

Ramon O. Williams has been the Consul-General of the United States at Havana for many years and has discharged his duties, whether relating to commerce or to other matters, with singular zeal and intelligence. He has been one of the most efficient representatives of the government abroad. The energetic manner in which he has vindicated the rights of American citizens in Cuba has won for him the unfriendliness of the Spanish officials in the island. The treaty of 1877 made with Spain declares that—

No citizen of the United States residing in Spain, her adjacent islands, or her ultramarine possessions charged with acts of sedition, treason, or conspiracy against the institutions, the public security, the integrity of the territory, or against the supreme government, or any other crime whatsoever, shall be subject to trial by any exceptional tribunal, but exclusively by the ordinary jurisdiction, except in the case of being captured with arms in hand.

Early this year the Consul-General compelled the Spanish authorities to recognize the treaty in the case of an American citizen who had been arrested and whom it was proposed to try by court-martial. Thereupon Mr. Williams was notified that he would not be recognized except as regards commercial matters.

If this were submitted to it would follow that in Cuba, where there are a hundred American citizens for one in Spain, there would be nobody on the ground to look after those citizens if their rights were invaded. They would be expected to appeal to the Minister to Spain at Madrid. The United States will not tolerate that.

There is a German-Spanish treaty which grants the Consuls of the first-named country the right to act in a diplomatic capacity if necessary. The treaty between the United States and Spain does not in words give American Consuls that right, but it does grant them the rights and privileges of the Consuls of the "most favored nation." So whatever a German Consul can do an American one can.

Secretary Olney has called the attention of the Spanish Government to these facts, and has made a courteous but imperative demand that treaty obligations be respected, and the Consul-General be allowed to intervene in behalf of Americans in Cuba whose rights are invaded. Probably Spain will back down, but if she does not, and refuses to be bound by the treaty she has made then she must take the consequences. Then the United States will have to look after the protection of its citizens in another way. It will have a large fleet soon in Cuban waters which can attend to matters.

CATTLE IN AUSTRALIA.

The United States Consul stationed at Sydney, New South Wales, reports officially in regard to the cattle-growing industry in that country and Queensland. He says they have about ten times as much land available for cattle-feeding as the State of Iowa. Much of this land is scantily supplied with water, but the land is cheap, there are practically no winters, and the government has undertaken the sinking of artesian wells, which greatly extends the possibilities of the industry. At present prices cattle can be raised in Queensland for their hides alone, and there are about twenty head of the animals for each human inhabitant in New South Wales, against about five-sevenths of a beef per capita of inhabitants in this country.

This information seems to be understood by more than one editor in the United States as warranting a fear that the stock-growers of this country are menaced with competition at home by cattle imported from the region which lies far to the south of Eastern Asia. There is no good reason for apprehending this, though it is not improbable that competition with our cattle and beef in the markets of the British Isles will be greater a few years hence than it now is. The question as between two ocean passages, one much longer than the other, is far different from one between that longest passage and no ocean transportation at all, the latter being that necessary to be taken into the account in discussing the possibility of offering Australian meat for sale in the cities of the United States.

There is another important fact. The cattle grown in the Australian region are poor in flesh and the meat of poor quality as compared with ours. They belong to breeds which compare in value with those of Mexico and the south of Texas. To say nothing of the cattle raised on our farms, those of our Western ranches are far superior to them, the latter being vastly improved by inter-breeding between the native Texan cows and bulls bred from imported stock. One hears every now and then complaints that American beef is sold in London as if it were the English product, but no such attempt at fraud is alleged in regard to the Australian meat, and it is fair to presume the latter cheat would be tried if it were thought possible. Even the distillery-fed cows, the meat from which is sent from this country to the United Kingdom, and claimed by some to be inferior to that from animals not fed on slops, is so much better than the Australian beef that the latter cannot be sold at the same prices.

Still, if it be true that cattle can be raised in the southern countries at a profit for their hides alone, the meat costing nothing except the charges for interior transportation, it well may be expected that capital will furnish the means for putting the meat on the English markets at very cheap rates, with the result of a great increase in its consumption among the poorly-paid of the toiling classes in the British Isles. Also it is not improbable that the efforts made in Australian lands to improve by breeding with imported stock, hitherto made on a very small scale, will be extended if there be a prospect that it can be made to pay, as it has been in the United States. But it is not yet certain that the climate there favors this improvement, though sheep culture is a great success. The cow and the sheep do not always thrive best in the same locality. So it is too early to predict that Australian beef will compete with American in the British markets to a much greater extent than now; and it may be set down as certain that the danger of its being offered for consumption here, except perhaps as a curiosity, is so remote that our farmers and ranchmen need not lie awake nights thinking over the disastrous consequences of such competition with them.

CHINESE GOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY.

Mr. W. E. Curtis, who has recently visited Japan and China, contributes to the paper with which he is connected a statement as to the workings of the Chinese Government which forcibly illustrates the stagnant conservatism and unprogressive character of its people. Every Chinaman regards the Emperor as of divine origin and believes that at his death he becomes an actual deity. He has absolute power over the bodies and souls of his subjects in the present life and in that hereafter. All property in the empire theoretically belongs to him. In every way he has the omnipotence if not the omniscience of divinity. His control does not stop short with his own empire. He is regarded as sovereign of the universe. Mr. Curtis says:

He is not only the absolute monarch of China but sovereign of the entire world, and, theoretically, all the other nations of the earth, including the Czar of Russia, Emperor William, Queen Victoria, and the President of the United States, are his subjects. For forty years the Ministers accredited by other nations to the Chinese court have been contesting this question, and until recently the Emperor would not receive them except as tribute bearers—emissaries from loyal vassals who came to pay their respects and bring him the compliments of their princes, like the representatives of the King of Corea and the Grand Llama of Thibet, who have come every year for centuries bearing gifts.

Notwithstanding the Emperor is invested with supreme power, he is surrounded with a complicated system of political machinery consisting of seven ministerial boards, access to which is well nigh impossible, as they act within cities to which foreigners are not admitted. The only board with which the latter can communicate is the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Office of Foreign Affairs, which in turn hands over the business to the special board having it in charge. After going through all this rigmarole the foreigner finds that not one of these boards has any authority. It sends the matter on to the general council, which sends it up to the Grand Secretaries, who forward it to the Emperor-God, but even he, though supreme in everything else, does not appear to be supreme in political business. He may approve the matter or run his vermilion pencil through it, but there is a board of censors who may reverse his action if they feel so disposed. As a matter of fact, the Emperor, though he poses as a divinity, has not much more power in this life than he has in the future life. He appears to be a figurehead enveloped in clouds of useless circumlocution, while the Council of State does the real ruling.

Mr. Curtis makes an interesting statement of the manner in which the United States Minister broke through the crust of Chinese conservatism, which is only another word for duplicity. The Tsung-li-Yamen gave Li Hung Chang authority to make a treaty of peace and so notified Japan. He signed the treaty, and then, knowing that the Tsung-li-Yamen would repudiate it, kept away from Pekin. Mr. Curtis says:

Mr. Foster, however, had no fear in that direction and determined to give the old fossils a lecture. But he was unable to obtain an interpreter. There was not a man in the employ of the Chinese Government who dared translate his words to the Princes, and he was compelled to ask Mr. Cheshire, the interpreter of the United States Legation, to accompany him.

It is said that he talked to them very plainly, and told them no nation on earth would longer recognize China as civilized if the Emperor repudiated the treaty he had authorized Li Hung Chang to make. He then told them what they ought to do to bring China up to date, and they listened with amazement to his words. That he made an impression upon them is proved by the fact that they offered him a salary of $50,000 a year to remain in Pekin permanently as their adviser. I am told that in the course of the discussion it was disclosed that not one of the eleven Chinese statesmen that surrounded the table of the Tsung-li-Yamen and undertook to direct the foreign relations of the Chinese Empire had ever heard of the Franco-Prussian war.

The information gathered by Mr. Curtis throws a flood of light upon peculiarities of the Chinese Government which would be difficult of comprehension without some such explanation, and brings out in strong relief the phenomenal conservatism of these Celestial fossils, who are now in a fair way, however, owing to the pluck of little Japan, of having their eyes opened, and by slow and tedious processes, accelerated by force if necessary, acquainted with the fact that they are living in the nineteenth century, and that there is a world outside of the Great Wall.

THE FRENCH CONQUEST OF MADAGASCAR

It appears by dispatches from Paris that the capital of Madagascar was surrendered to the French Sept. 26 and that four days later peace negotiations were completed, subject to ratification by the French Government. The so-called protectorate which France proposes to set up will be very much like the protectorate which a rabbit enjoys after being swallowed by a boa constrictor. To all intents and purposes Madagascar will be annexed to France. The Queen's husband, who was the Prime Minister, and all his political associates will be banished, though the Queen herself will be permitted to remain at Antananarivo. Having no powers and nothing to govern, she will be harmless. All the military chiefs will also be banished, and the Hovas will be disarmed, French garrisons replacing the native army everywhere. The native police force also will be disbanded and police authority will be exercised by the conquerors. All the customs and internal taxes also will be administered by the French. After all this, France would gain nothing by a formal proclamation of annexation. For all practical purposes she has annexed Madagascar, and the Hovas, with their gallant little Queen, for whom it is impossible not to feel sympathy, have disappeared as an independent nation. Waging war ostensibly upon a treaty technicality involving the right of appointing foreign representatives, the contest has closed with the French in absolute possession and controlling not alone the foreign but all the domestic relations of the island, dominating its trade and commerce and administering its government, politically and financially. It now remains to be seen whether France will adopt a policy of greed and selfishness or will take the claims of other powers into consideration and open the country to all comers, particularly to England, Germany, and the United States, all of whom have important commercial rights there. The London Standard already serves notice that an attempt to exclude the commerce of other nations by prohibitive tariffs will be a clear breach of international obligations. The commerce of Madagascar is continually growing in importance, and recently there has been an increasing trade with this country. It exports cattle, india rubber, hides, horns, coffee, lard, sugar, vanilla, wax, gum copal, rice, and seeds, and it imports cotton and metal goods, crockery and rum. Its chief customer is France, but both Great Britain and the United States have recently been gaining upon the former country and naturally will watch its administration with jealous interest.

IMPROVING THE ERIE CANAL.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript gives an interesting description of the way in which freight boats are moved on the Erie Canal. He says no satisfactory result was obtained by the recent experiments with electricity, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, and makes the point that the future usefulness of the canal depends as much on finding an improved motive power for the boats as on deepening its bed and lengthening the locks, to accomplish which a proposed expenditure of nine million dollars will be voted on next month by the people of the State. He avers it is not true that steam canalboats are impracticable on account of the injury done to the banks by disturbance of the water. Their movement is seldom more than three miles an hour, which makes hardly any swell against the banks.

The latest experiment is with a fleet of six steel barges, one of them propelled by steam, and towing the five, which are so built as to be seaworthy on the great lakes to carry cargoes between the lake ports and New York City. The pioneer fleet made a profitable venture last August by carrying 230 tons of steel rails on each boat from a Lake Erie port to Brooklyn. It is expected that if the proposition to bond the State for nine millions be ratified at the polls the project of steel barges suitable for both lake and canal transportation will be developed to an extensive service, and supersede wooden boats hauled by mules or horses. In that case there will be no more unloading and reloading at Buffalo, and the elevator monopoly there, which has been so oppressive as largely to have destroyed the usefulness of the canal, will be killed off. The correspondent says that the nine million proposition is likely to be carried, because the feeling is prevalent that so long as canal navigation is possible, even if the railroads should drive every boat out of the business, there will remain means of protection from outrageous rates on produce from the West. But there will be considerable opposition. The people of Northern New York and in the "southern tier" of counties, and even those of some places directly on the canal, are opposed to being any longer taxed for its support. They declare the canal should be abandoned entirely unless the United States Government can be induced to take it in charge.

It is probably true, as stated, that a crisis is not far ahead in the existence of the Erie Canal. Its use may have to be abandoned within the next ten years unless the contemplated improvement, or some other efficient one, be made. "Already railroad corporations have their eyes upon the towpath and berme banks as foundation road beds, graded to perfection for the laying of rails, and needing only to be built out a little broader." If they should have their way, and be able to carry out their pending plan for pooling their issues in one gigantic trust the abolition of the canal would mean rail rates as high as the traffic would bear, the limit being fixed by the railroad managers and not by the people victimized by the extortion. It is exceedingly probable that fear of what they would have to suffer if made to submit to the "tender mercies" of the rail carriers will be stimulus sufficient to cause the people of the State of New York to roll up a rousing majority vote for the nine million dollars improvement of the canal.

TAMMANY FALSIFIES THE TRUTH.

The Tammany bosses have nominated candidates for the ensuing election and have adopted some resolutions which are of an extraordinary character, partly because of what is alleged and partly because of what is left unsaid—is suppressed.

The Tammanyites first declare they are in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday-closing law while it is a law, "but protest against and denounce the discrimination has been made" by the Roosevelt police in the enforcement of the law. There has been no discrimination. Every saloonkeeper caught selling liquor Sunday has been punished, regardless of race, religion, or politics. The police have been relentlessly impartial.

But there is not in these resolutions a word about the discriminating way in which the law was carried out while Tammany was in power. Then every saloonkeeper who would not vote and work for Tammany, who did not contribute to its funds, and did not allow himself to be blackmailed by its officers, had to keep closed Sunday. If he tried to sell his "wet goods" the law was enforced mercilessly against him. It never was enforced impartially until Roosevelt took hold, and it is that very impartiality which infuriates the Tammanyites.

They say further that they favor a modification of "the present oppressive excise laws" and want a law "which will enable each community to determine for itself by popular vote whether the sale of food, beverages, and all necessaries shall be permitted on the first day of the week during certain prescribed hours and in a manner so restricted as not to interfere with religious observances."

They do not say that the present excise laws they call "oppressive" are theirs—that they were passed by a Democratic Legislature and signed by a Democratic Governor, and were passed at the request of the Tammany Democracy so that they could be enforced discriminatingly and the political power of that organization be strengthened.

The same Democratic Legislature that enacted these "oppressive excise laws" could have enacted one empowering the voters of New York City to decide for themselves whether liquor should be sold Sunday. But it passed no such law. Tammany did not ask it to, and Tammany did not want such a measure, because it would have emancipated the liquor-sellers. It would have been harder to blackmail them then.

The Tammany Democrats, being in power, wanted an oppressive excise law which the bosses could use to club the saloonkeepers into being blackmailed. But being now out of power, Tammany wants that law repealed. Were it back in power Tammany would not have a word of it changed, for it helped to build up Tammany majorities and enrich Tammany bosses.

THE HISTORY OF A POOR YOUNG GIRL.

Once upon a time there lived in a Virginia manor house, large and old and stately, in the midst of a baronial domain, a young girl named Amélie Rives. There among the flowers and the trees and the cattle and the books in her father's library she grew from childhood into womanhood. Knowing nothing of the world she painted it in the crude, rich colors of her fecund imagination. Knowing nothing of men, save her father and his yokels, she fashioned man in the image of her mind. Knowing nothing of love but what was written of it, she enlarged and energized and transformed it into a fantastic dream of universal dominion.

Then one day she wrote a book made up of these elements—the world, man, and love, all working upon and worked upon by the woman's nature she ignorantly fancied was her own. It was a tale of passion raised to the nth power, and operating through a man that was superhuman and a woman that was superhuman in a world that was supernatural. It was written in words that danced in rhythm and glowed with vigor.

It was a great success. Everybody read it. Everybody talked about it. The newspapers published the young girl's portrait and printed miles of news about her personality, her uneventful history, and her picturesque surroundings. The publishers besieged her with requests for other tales from her pen. In one day she had jumped from the obscurity of the Virginia forests into the white light of fame.

She wrote more novels, but they were unsuccessful because they were commonplace, and after two or three attempts in as many years she relapsed into obscurity and married. Within a few months she and her husband, a rich New York man, took up their residence in Paris. It was not long before people began to wag their heads and gossip about the pair, and when a man who had frequently been seen with the wife made a public fool or himself everybody was sufficiently prepared for the separation that soon followed. Since then neither husband nor wife had been heard of until last week, when it was announced that they were divorced some time ago.

There is probably no moral in this history, unless it be that young girls who exalt passion to the seat of love and who are so indelicate as to write for the public eye thoughts of which they would be ashamed if they knew enough, and who are brought into notice when they should be in the nursery, are not likely to find happiness in a contract requiring for its successful fulfillment calm good sense, mutual forbearance, and mutual respect.

THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME BEATEN.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the suit of the Washingtonian Home against the city to compel the latter to continue paying to it the sum of $20,000 a year out of the receipts from liquor licenses is a sound one. The court sustains the contention of the city that the act requiring it to pay the above-mentioned sum is unconstitutional.

The Constitution declares that no municipality shall become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation "or make donation to or loan its credit in aid of such corporation." But, says the Supreme Court, the Washingtonian Home is a private corporation, therefore the city cannot, with or without the approval of the Legislature, or even if ordered to do so, hand over any portion of its revenues to the home or to any other institution of a private nature, no matter how benevolent its objects may be.

Since 1883 the city has paid the home $200,000, and got nothing in return for it. That sum was paid without constitutional warrant. It would be nothing more than common honesty for the home to return it, or as much of it as it is able to. The city could put to excellent use whatever amount was recovered.

This decision does not affect in the least the status of the policemen's and the firemen's relief funds. It is true that both of those funds are largely made up of moneys which would otherwise go into the city treasury. A small percentage of the license receipts goes for pension purposes. But the handling of the money and the granting of the pensions is not in the hands of private corporations, but in those of boards composed of the Mayor and other city officers. The Washingtonian Home is totally separate and distinct from the city. These funds are a part of the machinery of the City Government.

The decision may, however, be taken by the city authorities as a notification that it is unlawful for them to furnish free water to private corporations no matter what their objects may be. A municipality must not "make donation" to any private corporation. That does not forbid merely a donation of money. It covers a donation of anything which costs the city money.

GOLD MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is only within the last few weeks that the attention of the American public has been called to the gold mining excitement in South Africa and the booming of its properties in the capitals of Europe. But a comparatively few persons in the United States have had a paying connection with the scenes of activity on the Dark Continent, as may be understood from the statement that during the last twelve months there has been a sailing from the port of New York for South Africa about once in every ten days. These vessels have carried out iron and steel in various manufactured forms, chiefly machinery and tools, most of the gold mining machinery in use there being American, and a large part of it sent from Chicago. A firm in this city which builds mining machinery has an established agency at Johannesburg. Then large quantities of lumber are sent from the United States for the construction of the buildings that mark the intermediate stage between the original hut and the palace of brick or stone. The list of the articles exported from this country to the African mining region includes also provisions, baking powder, rum, tobacco, cotton goods, oils, chemicals, and agricultural implements. The latter are being used in the building up of an agricultural interest which promises to be a most important one, and it is confidently expected that the region in question will become the scene of a permanent white civilization that perhaps will control a large part of the continent. So there is room to look for a further increase in our commerce with that part of the world, though the British Islands naturally are taking the lion's share at present. Our exports to the whole of South Africa amounted to about three and a half million dollars in 1892, the same in 1893, four millions in 1894, and reached a total of about five million dollars for the fiscal year ending in 1895.

NOW that Yohe is to retire there is no Hope for the stage.

"TO HAVE one's motives impugned in this way," says the Hon. Bath-House John, "is enough to make a man resign." Well, yes, John, it would have that effect on a man.

SEVERAL members of the joint Committee on Wharves and Public Buildings and on Streets and Alleys South still remain "unconvinced."

EVERY day some prominent Kentucky Democrat drops out of the P. Wat Hardin bandwagon with a d. s. thud.

THERE has been a change in the climate of Mexico that renders it much less wholesome than formerly for Northerners suffering from infirmities compelling them to seek a hasty change of air.

IT is barely possible the Hon. Bill Morrison does not pay the chief of his department of publicity and promotion a high enough salary.

IT is not at all impossible that ex-President Harrison's fees from the practice of law since he left the White House have amounted to $85,000, but it is not like Mr. Harrison to take the public into his confidence concerning his private affairs. Has some light-headed member of his family been talking?

IN five years, according to the best estimates, the Alaska fur seal will be practically extinct. Sorrowing philanthropist, order your sealskin sacque early.

THERE is an occasional complaint from some Bibb or Muscogee County patron of the Atlanta Exposition that he cannot get a full meal on the grounds for 15 cents. Everybody ought to know by this time that a concessionaire cannot afford to run a pure food exposition.

THE San Francisco Examiner learns that Ald. Joe Lammers is "at the point of death." Not now. He wriggled out from under it.

BRET HARTE will oblige the guests by putting a little more ginger in the literary comfits he serves up nowadays.

SOME man who is not a lover of his kind has turned out a book entitled "How to Write Fiction."

MAYOR PINGREE appears to have accomplished a sucessful hold-up of the masses in his bailiwick, and is now at large with an indorsement for another term in his possession.

BACKWARD, turn backward, O time, in your flight! Another chrysanthemum craze is in sight.

OR can it be that Amelie Rives-Chanler eats raw onions?

IN A MINOR KEY.

Utterly Shameless.

"I admit some of the stories about me are true," said the cholera microbe, "but I didn't go into this business in pursuit of health."

Speaking for His Half of the Family.

"Paw," said Tommy Tucker, "am I descended from the monkeys?"

"Not on my side of the house," replied Mr. Tucker, with much positiveness.

As to Distances.

"How far do you call it from your town to St. Louis?" inquired the stranger.

"I haven't the slightest idea," answered the Kansas City man. "Nobody ever asked me before."

Does Seem Suitable.

"I wonder," said the boy from the country, looking at one of the new trolley poles on Clark street, "if that's to hang the Aldermen on!"

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Lizzie M. Frost of Monmouth, Me., runs a grist mill. She turns on power and watches the machinery while her husband writes poems.

Modjeska says that she will never play Shakspearean rôles in New York again. New-Yorkers she asserts, prefer Henry Guy Carleton to the immortal William.

Prince Colonna, husband of John W. Mackay's daughter, has shaved off his mustache and affects the effeminate decadent costume now so much in vogue among Italian swells.

According to a Philadelphia man who saw Anna Gould and her husband in Paris the Count is ungallant enough to clamber into his carriage first and leave his wife to crawl in unassisted.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has fixed upon Nov. 6 as the date for the wedding of her daughter Consuelo and the Duke of Marlborough. The ceremony will take place at St. Thomas' Church, New York.

Sir Henry Bessemer, the "steel king," 82 years of age, continues to take a keen interest in scientific matters and keeps himself up to date. His peculiarity is that he will not give any one his autograph.

The Rev. Dr. Potter, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle in New York, declares he is being hounded by private detectives employed by John D. Rockefeller, who is trying to belittle Mr. Potter's evidence in an approaching law case.

Herr Krupp announces that he will have to reduce the wages of his workingmen. "This year," he says, "has been very bad, and business is on the decline." What the German manufacturer calls a bad year is when the civilized people live in peace.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, while at the breakfast table of one of his friends in the country near Boston, was asked by one of the family: "Mr. Collyer, do you enjoy as good an appetite as you have in years past?" To which he replied: "My dear, if I lose the appetite I now have, I hope no poor man will find it."

James J. Brooks, for many years Chief of the United States Secret Service, died at Pittsburg Friday. Brooks is the man who broke up the whisky ring, captured Brockway, the notorious counterfeiter, and directed the pursuit and capture of the men who abetted John Wilkes Booth in the murder of President Lincoln.

Henry Woltman, ex-Senator, ex-Assemblyman, ex-Alderman, ex-Coroner, ex-Mayor's Marshal, and ex-Superintendent of Markets, is dying at Bellevue Hospital, New York. Woltman is a man of some means and has lived on the fat of the land, but for six years he has occupied free of charge one of the best rooms of the hospital. He became a patient there when Tammany was in power and seems to have been overlooked when he recovered from his ailment.

Mrs. Martha Squire, better known to the residents of Cold Spring, N. Y., as "Aunt Patty" Squire, celebrated the 101st anniversary of her birthday Friday. Mrs. Squire, whose maiden name was Holmes, was born in Pond Ridge, Westchester County, Oct. 11, 1794. In 1811 she was married to Lewis Squire, who served as a corporal in the war of 1812. She had ten children, seven of whom are now living. Mrs. Terwilliger, who is her youngest child, is 64 years old and is a grandmother. The "big boy" of the family is Amos Squire, a spry fellow of 84. Mrs. Squire has now living seventeen grandchildren, the youngest of them 23 years old, twenty-one great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren.

CURRENT NOTES.

Friend—"Were you successful with your first case?" The Doctor—"Yes; his widow paid the bill."—Pick-Me-Up.

"The first thing that phrenologist exclaimed when he saw me was: 'What a head!'" "Where were you the night before?"—Life.

Editor (gazing on his best's picture)—"That girl is a poem." Poet (curiously)—"And still you do not reject her?"—Detroit Free Press.

Many of the men who make bad husbands were the kind of fellows that would have killed themselves if their girls had refused them.—Atchison Globe.

"This is a hard world," murmured the young man. "Yes," replied she; "one doesn't realize how hard it is till one falls off a bicycle once or twice."—Washington Star.

Doctor—"Now, Tommie, will you promise me to take your medicine like a man?" Tommie—"No, sir; when a man takes medicine he makes a bad face and swears."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Now I know where the march o' them women got its name," said the gentleman from Wayback as he watched the march of the amazons. "It certainly is amazin'!"—Philadelphia Record.

Numerous are the people who have "builded better than they knew." A small boy in one of the public schools was asked to define a demagogue. "A demagogue," he said, "is a vessel that holds wine, gin, whisky, or any other liquor."—Bangor News.

Mrs. Poppin—"Don't you miss your husband very much, now that he is away?" Mrs. Golightly—"O, not at all. You see, he left me plenty of money, and at breakfast I just get a newspaper up in front of his plate and half the time I forget that he is not there."—Oakland Times.

"That was very kind of your uncle to pay your debts." "Humph! I don't think so. He might have given me the money and let me pay 'em." "What difference would that have made?" "It would have reëstablished my credit."—Harper's Bazar.

WHAT OUR GIRLS COST.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR TO TRAIN THEM.

Education of Young Women in America Means Something More than a Mere Knowledge of School Books—Routine of the Training Academies in Which Girls Whose Parents Have Money Are Taught the Usages of Polite Society.

"Where does the very young American girl get her amazing sense of savoir faire?" asked a titled Englishman at Newport the other day. He had sat at dinner beside the youngest daughter of the house, called in by her mother to take a suddenly vacated seat at a grand dinner party. The pretty miss had volunteered to the amiable British gentleman that she had never sat at a dinner party before, and yet he observed her manners showed all the quiet ease, the lively self-possession, and pretty dignity that would have done credit to a Duchess.

"Ah, she attends a fashionable boarding school," exclaimed a Newport belle who overheard the remark; "and a fashionable school in America gives a very different sort of training from that girls get in French convents and under English governesses. At our schools the girls are not only taught their three R's and some other things but after that they are trained in the path they must walk when they are ready to become débutantes. It costs the parents about $3,000 a year for every daughter sent to one of these temples of polite education; for, first of all, they live while they study like little princesses. Their school lodgings are divided into most charming suites, they are regularly attended by manicures and hairdressers, and a teacher of physical culture drills them twice weekly in the canons of grace and ease; and there are maids provided to assist at every toilet—maids who speak several languages. They dine in full toilet every night at the fashionable hour, are sent to an opera box twice a week to hear the best music, and are taught only those accomplishments that are the fads of the day. They are allowed to read such novels as will give them a true insight into the society they are to enter, but will not hurt their young minds; the highest class daily papers are brought fresh to their breakfast tables every morning, and the parents are encouraged to afford their daughters such liberal allowances as will enable the girls to give generously to charity. As school-girls, then, they enjoy all the luxury, the sense of power their money and position bring, and are taught to regard shy, awkwardness of manner as a greater fault than bad spelling."—Demorest Magazine.

Design for an Easter Booth.

A vine-clad arbor with blossoms of bright hues would suggest a pretty device for an Easter booth. Electric lights within would pick fiery patches of gold in the green and produce an exquisite effect in color. Bright lamp-shades, jewel-caskets, glove-boxes, and such dainty little articles as delight the feminine heart might be displayed in artistic settings to tempt purchasers, as well as a stock of Easter eggs.

Bunting and flags would serve to fashion the Fourth of July booth, within which should be dispensed ices, frozen fruits, and such grateful indispensables.

Labor day booth might very appropriately represent the typical cheery home of an American wage-earner. A neat, thatched cottage would serve splendidly. Evidences of industry should prevail on every side, and such articles of utility as sweeping-caps and clothes-bags be sold.

The headquarters for all the refreshments might be the Thanksgiving booth, which, if less ornate and showy than the others, should have an inviting aspect.

The Christmas booth would possess a supreme interest for the children if Santa Claus was shown coming down a generous chimney and imparting little confidences to the girls and boys. The booth might be effective if modeled after a nursery, with a crib and a pair of little stockings suggestively empty. There should be a Christmas tree fairly bowing under its burden of toys, and dolls of all kinds known to dolldom.

There must be refreshments of all sorts, of course, and music, readings, or drills by the children to furnish variety and lend animated spirit to the entertainment.

Economies in Dressmaking.

There is no doubt that well-made clothes are a great addition to the appearance of even the prettiest of women, and how troublesome it is to be always well-dressed only a woman in moderate circumstances can tell. Fortunately such a woman usually has sufficient vanity to give her energy for the task, which, when she has to dispense with the services of a maid, is really a never ending one. The wonder is that so many of them are so beautifully neat and well turned out.

A fashionable girl, with little money to spend on her clothes, and yet who always appears charmingly attired, has lately learned dressmaking by attending a private class over which an excellent modiste presided. Having first experimented on some simple gowns she ascended higher in the scale, and has just made herself a ball gown, to be worn this season at Lenox, which, although rather plain, is very beautiful. The skirt of cream white satin of handsome quality was made in organ plaits at the back, standing out in flutes. It was trimmed with a deep flounce of cream white chiffon in accordion plaits, with clusters of pale pink roses, three in each cluster, across the top of the flounce, which was headed by a band of pearl and crystal embroidery. The low bodice was elaborately pretty, the satin being covered with plaited chiffon. Wide revers of white satin, covered with embroideries of pearl and crystal, fell deep over the balloon sleeves of satin. Fringes of pearl hung over the front of the bodice and drooped from the short sleeves, and there was a little V shaped vest, all of pink roses, which contrasted charmingly with all the whiteness and pearliness of the bodice.—Vogue.

What Kind of a Woman to Marry.

A correspondent wishes some advice as to what kind of a woman he should marry. The question is an all-absorbing and yet an embarrassing one.

There is one fundamental rule which should govern the selection of a wife. A woman ought to be endowed with all of the qualities which should make her the companion and helpmeet of her husband. A man of letters is not always happily mated with a learned woman; he needs an intelligent, appreciative companion—not one who will weary him with abtruse questions or argue about everything. His weary brain craves rest, not stimulation; in other words, he requires to be amused and not instructed.

On the contrary, a man of ordinary intelligence but little learning is apt to adore a superior woman. The mediocre man is certainly best suited to this style of woman, but he must possess certain manly qualities which counterbalance his lack of culture, otherwise his wife will most likely learn to despise him.

The mission of the wife is to render her home attractive, surround her husband with delicate attentions, help him to bear his burdens, and envelop him in an atmosphere of love and contentment. Above all, let a woman take this lesson to heart. A man needs to be amused; this is the key-note of a woman's success.—Godey's Magazine.

Secret of Household Management.

A managing woman is quite a term of reproach; but still, it ought not to be so, for every wife and mother should try to be this. The fact is that women feel this pretty generally, but a good many have not the tact and wisdom they need to help them in their work.

Management, when recognized, is always rather resented both by children and grown-up people as an indignity, but a tactful woman never lets it be seen, and peace and happiness are assured under her reign.

She keeps her servants for years, and carries out her plans, smoothing away all obstacles, and yet people do not consider her a despot. She studies the dispositions of her husband, children, and dependents, and wins rather than drives. She is gentle and courteous, and requests and suggests far more than she commands.

The great secret of successful management at home is to keep your own temper and to take care not to upset any one else's.

In the control of her servants the good mistress gives praise where it is deserved and gives credit for good intentions even where the performance has not been wholly satisfactory. If sometimes it is necessary to administer a reproof she chooses a time when she can do so pleasantly.—Home Notes.

NINE MORE NAILS

SPASMODIC EFFORTS ... THE STATE STREET ...

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NINE MORE NAILS DRIVEN

SPASMODIC EFFORTS TO REPAIR THE STATE STREET VIADUCT.

Six Long Weeks Have North-Siders Been Compelled to Cross the Structure at Imminent Risk of Life and Limb—Gangs of Workmen Appear at Intervals, Draw a Chalk Line, Set a Girder, Look Wise, and Go Their Way.

Nine more nails were driven into a plank at the south end of the State street viaduct yesterday. This is authentic, and North Side residents may feel encouraged. For six weeks they have dragged their weary feet from Kinzie street, the car terminus, to down-town shop or office over the dilapitated structure, making their way over holes and around old planks bordered with a jagged fringe of nails, here and there hitting their shins against the sharp edge of a steel girder.

Once in a great while the North-Sider's footfalls would be accentuated by the sound of a hammer. Much oftener they would not be. For a week at a time no men would be working. Then one or two would put in an appearance, draw a chalk line, drive a nail, look wise, and disappear. And all the while the public walked and wondered. Work could not have proceeded more slowly in the repair of the viaduct if it were being done by a man who loved life and knew the finishing of his job meant death.

It is understood the job of fixing the viaduct is a joint one, the city and the North Side Street railroad company being the partners. It seems to be a case of rivalry to see who can do the least work in the most time.

The work could have been done by private persons in two weeks. Six weeks have elapsed, and what there is to show for the labor are a few new girders, some clean-looking planks, a temporary hand railing, and a mysterious hole which runs lengthwise of the structure.

No one seems to know when State street residents will be enabled to ride across the viaduct in the trolley cars, and furthermore no one but the passenger seems to care.

PREDICTS EVILS OF THE FUTURE.

Socialist Orator Foretells Dire Calamities and Advises Labor to Unite.

M. V. Britzius was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Socialistic Labor party held yesterday afternoon at No. 48 West Randolph street. John B. Adams presided. The attendance was not large, a circumstance due perhaps to the fact of its being a meeting of the English speaking section. Mr. Britzius endeavored to show the logical basis for the existence of a Socialisic Labor party as a necessity created by the course of industrial evolution. He gave a history of human industry in all its stages from the stone age in which women were the only workers. This state of things, said he, takes away from men their character of freedom and independence. The man that has to solicit work, of whatever kind, cannot stand in the position of an independent citizen, but in that of a suppliant. Two classes in the community are now clearly in existence, one of which must stand at the doors of the other asking for work. That is contrary to the theory of the Constitution that there are no classes in the Nation.

Britzius asserted he looked forward to a time, which he treated as possibly a century or two off, when the continuance of the present conditions might result in all the machinery and means of production being concentrated in the hands of a few capitalists, and there would be no need of employing the great masses of men who would be in need of work. What would the workmen do then? he asked. Would they be content to starve or live in almshouses?

To that condition of things, he contended, the industrial world was moving irresistibly. Rich men could no more avoid struggling to be richer, and thus pushing the work of the concentration of capital, than they could avoid breathing. He blamed no man for being a capitalist or for acting in the way that capitalists must.

For the remedy he did not counsel a change of the law or the destruction of the Constitution. His idea was to get hold of the administration of the law. That was a difficult thing, as is was so hard to get workmen to take political action intelligently, and some features of the existing law had a bad effect by disfranchising men who had to move about much in search of work. Another disadvantage which the Socialists had to contend against was the law requiring the support of 2 per cent of the voters in order to get a place for an independent party on the official ballot.

Mr. Britzius was vigorous in his criticisms of nihilistic and anarchistic methods.

CAR WHEELS PASS OVER HIS HEAD.

Anton Schreiber Instantly Killed at Ashland Avenue and Fortieth Street.

Anton Schreiber, a teamster for the Union Lime company, was run over and killed yesterday morning at Ashland avenue and Fortieth street. Schreiber was crossing the Stock-Yards company's tracks when a switch engine backed suddenly against his wagon. In the collision Schreiber was thrown from the wagon and fell in front of the wheels of a car, which passed over his head. Death was instantaneous. Schreiber was a married man and lived at Wood and Eighteenth streets.

Frank Chamberlain, employed as an electrician for the West Chicago Street railway company, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by falling from a wagon used in putting up trolley wires. Chamberlain was repairing a wire at Kedzie avenue and Van Buren street, and in leaning over to catch hold of the wire he lost his balance and fell to the pavement, a distance of twenty feet. His right leg was broken and he also sustained internal injuries. He was removed to his home, No. 593 Warren avenue.

John Garrity, 22 years old, who lived at No. 826 West Ohio street, was run over and killed by the milk train on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad yesterday morning. Garrity attempted to board the train at Diller and Kinzie streets. He missed the platform when he made the leap and fell between the cars. His body was frightfully mangled.

Mrs. Eliza P. O'Sullivan died yesterday morning at her home, No. 7 Maryland street, from the effect of burns received Saturday evening. She was cooking supper when her clothes caught fire from the stove. She was terribly burned about the body.

SAM WOY RECEIVES A BAD CANING.

Customers Assault Him, and, He Says, Steal $26 Also.

Sam Woy's laundry, Seventy-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, will be in charge of another Chinaman this morning because the owner was so badly beaten yesterday by four alleged robbers that he will be unable to be about for several days. Sam Woy was sprinkling clothes yesterday when Frank Aldrich, James McNulty, James Brown, and Thomas McNulty entered the laundry and inquired for a bundle. The Chinaman could not find it, and when he said so it is said he was assaulted by his four visitors, one of whom struck him repeatedly with a cane. Sam Woy fell to the floor, and, he says, was robbed of $26. The police were notified and the four men were arrested charged with assault.

HAS AN AUDIENCE OF THREE MEN.

Handbills Fail to Attract a Crowd to Hear a Socialist Speak.

There was to have been a gathering of Socialists at No. 514 Lincoln street yesterday afternoon. Handbills were printed announcing the meeting and were given to two unemployed men for distribution. Three men appeared at the hall at the time set for the meeting and after waiting for an hour and a half one of them announced that the unemployed men being unused to work doubtless had dumped the handbills under a convenient sidewalk. Then the three men went home.

One Shot, the Other Stabbed.

Antonio Cozziato of No. 103 West Taylor street and Salvatore Mazeroni of No. 347 Halsted street engaged in a fight at the latter's barber shop shortly after 6 o'clock last evening. Mazeroni charged Cozziato with having insulted his sisters. Cozziato resented this and fired a shot at the barber, the bullet taking effect in the left hip. Mazeroni stabbed Cozziato in the head. Neither of the men was seriously injured.

Undenominational Club Banquet.

The ministerial members of the Undenominational club will hold their second annual banquet at the Pure Food Exhibit this afternoon, the Rev. H. W. Carwardine presiding. After lunch the clergymen will discuss the future of their organization.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Fire losses in the United States for the week ending yesterday were light. They amounted to $2,459,385, as compared with $3,541,140 for the preceding week, and $3,684,760 for the week ending Sept. 28. There were six fires during the week in which the losses reached $100,000 or over and involving a total loss for the six fires of $985,000. Fires where the loss was under $100,000 contributed $1,474,385 to the fire losses of the week. The losses in detail for the six large fires are as follows:

FIRE LOSSES OF $100,000 AND UPWARDS.

Oct. 5—Prairie fires in South Dakota..	$125,000
Oct. 5—Colorado Flouring Mills, Fort Collins, Colo.	125,000
Oct. 7—Murphy lumber docks, Green Bay, Wis.	130,000
Oct. 9—Fire in State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Mo.	155,000
Oct. 9—Seaboard line warehouses, Norfolk, Va.	300,000
Oct. 11—Holland Radiator works, Bremen, Ind.	150,000
Losses over $100,000	$985,000
Losses under $100,000	1,474,385
Total	$2,459,385

E. P. Barry, State Manager for Illinois for the Mutual Reserve Fund, denies all charges made in the bill filed by William E. Mason Thursday in behalf of old policy-holders who are prepared to fight the heavy increases in the assessments. Mr. Barry says the agreement which was advanced as an argument against the increase of any assessment was not an agreement, but only in the nature of a recommendation to the Board of Directors, which they could adopt or not, as they saw fit.

One of the most serious charges made in the bill is that free insurance is given by the officers of the Mutual Reserve. To this Mr. Barry replied thus: "The company does not give free insurance. Sometimes when a man has done us a favor, such as giving us letters to people who become patrons, they are given insurance for a short period in return, or something is applied to their credit on their first insurance."

* * *

New York, Oct. 13.—The executive officers of most of the large life insurance companies held a meeting Saturday to devise means for stopping the practice of giving rebates on premiums. Resolutions drawn by Commissioner George S. Merrill of Massachusetts were adopted.

After setting forth the fact that the Legislatures of twenty-one States have enacted laws forbidding rebates under penalty; that such laws have generally been a dead letter; that companies have placed themselves, without exception, in opposition to rebating, and that the practice can be suppressed only by the active organized coöperation of all life companies, each of the subscribing companies agrees it will not pay nor permit any person connected with it in any capacity to pay, nor offer to pay, any rebate of premium; that a referee who has no official connection with any life insurance company shall be appointed, who shall examine into and decide all charges of rebating by agents or others, and whose decisions shall be final.

The referee is empowered to procure prosecutions for violation of the laws against rebating, and to employ counsel to assist. A fund of $10,000 is to be maintained in the referee's hands by assessments. He is to receive a salary of $2,000 a year and an amount not exceeding $3,000 for clerical assistance. The agreement is to go into effect Nov. 1.

Ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts was suggested as referee.

* * *

Boston, Mass., Oct. 11.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Massachusetts dwelling-house mutual fire insurance companies have had up for consideration the matter of a reduction in their rates. They have been accustomed to return large dividends to their policy holders and this movement is to make the initial premiums less. One argument for the change is that it would even up the cost of the mercantile business which some of them are doing at the expense of their other policy holders. The former class of business is taken substantially at tariff rates, while the dwelling-house rates are from 50 to 60 per cent in excess of the tariff rates. When both classes are awarded the same dividend it is apparent great injustice is done, which fact becomes all the more conspicuous when it is remembered the hazard of the mercantile risks compared with dwellings is even greater than the tariff discloses.

The question of commission to agents also comes into the consideration of the question of reduction. The agent makes more by dealing with the mutual companies than with the stock and for that reason many good risks go to mutuals that they otherwise would not get. As the business is now conducted the agent gets 38 cents a $1,000 more for writing a mutual policy than for writing a stock.

Another drain that no doubt the mutuals would like to get rid of could they see their way clear to do it is the one which gives the agent a 50 per cent commission on renewals.

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R. C. Rathbone of New York, attorney for the Assurance Lloyds, is organizing a new stock fire insurance company, which will be called the National Standard Fire Insurance company. The company will have a capital stock of $200,000 and a surplus of $200,000. The stockholders in it will be mostly subscribers of the Assurance Lloyds, and several people interested in the Standard Oil company will be holders of stock in the new company. Instead of the usual amount of $100 the shares will be $1,000 each. The matter is now before the Insurance Department of New York, and the present intention is to have the company well organized and established in that State before a move is made to the West. Eventually a department will be located in Chicago. The company will write a conservative business and will abide by board rates.

* * *

John H. Muldoon, formerly St. Louis agent of the Fidelity and Casualty, has accepted the position of general manager of the casualty departments of the United States Casualty company for Illinois and Indiana, and has established his office in Chicago. He will act as local agent for the company. The United States Casualty has a capital of $300,000 and a surplus of $150,000. The departments Mr. Muldoon will have are: Employers' and public-liability, elevator, drivers' risk, steam boiler, automatic sprinkler, and personal accident.

* * *

President Ellerbe of the Union Casualty of St. Louis will attend a meeting of plate glass underwriters in New York next week. It is expected a lively discussion will take place, as the New York people say President Ellerbe is demoralizing plate glass insurance rates all over the country.

* * *

Richmond, Va., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The Southeastern Tariff Association has decided to date Petersburg, Va., as second-class for fire risks. This will be done on account of inadequate apparatus.

* * *

The premium annual income of the Phœnix Fire Assurance company is $5,500,000 and the trading profit is $500,000, while the funds on hand exceed $7,655,000.

NOT READY FOR PREDICTION IN OHIO.

Republicans Will Be Abundantly Satisfied with Last Year's Figures.

Columbus, O., Oct. 5.—[Special Correspondence.]—With the State election one month off the committee of neither party having a State ticket in the field is willing to go on record as predicting the probable result of the balloting. At the last election the vote was as follows: Republican, 413,988; Democratic, 276,902; Populist, 49,495; Prohibition, 23,237; Republican plurality, 137,086.

That was the high-water mark in the history of Ohio elections and there is no idea in Republican circles it will be approached. If the McKinley plurality of 81,000 in round numbers two years ago is reached the State committee will be well satisfied. The big fight will be on the Legislature, and this the Republicans expect to carry by not less than forty on joint ballot, thus securing the election of ex-Gov. Foraker to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Brice. The Democrats concede the election of Bushnell by a plurality they are unwilling to quote, but affect to believe that they will carry the Legislature, although no figures are given.

There is nothing to bear out the view that either Populists or Prohibitionists will do any better than they did a year ago, while the candidacy of Gen. Coxey is likely to weaken the Populists to an appreciable degree.

HE JOINS THE RED JERSEYED SOLDIERS.

Man with a Boutonniere and a Wabbling Gait Among Salvationists.

The Salvation Army contingent which holds services in Dearborn street Sunday afternoon snatched a brand from the burning yesterday and gave an example of the sort of practical work in which the army believes.

A man much the worse for liquor was gathered in by the red-jerseyed squad and was marched along in the rear of the procession on its homeward march.

The inebriate was well dressed and had a rose in his button hole, which had as deep a hue as that of the uniforms. It was a well-meant though somewhat public plan to keep him from falling into worse hands.

Centennial Celebration, Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 15 to 18, 1895.

On account of the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary at Fort Wayne, Ind., the Pennsylvania lines will sell excursion tickets Oct. 15 to 18, inclusive, good returning until the 19th, at one fare for the round trip.

FEMININITY UP TO DATE.

MRS. LINDON W. BATES TALKS OF THE PEORIA CONVENTION.

Many of the Club Women Were Present, but Few Delegates Came from Small Places—Federation's Action Concerning Education Is Highly Commended—The Catholic League Gives a Reception to Its Officers and Delegates—Press Association Discusses the Maybrick Case.

Every woman who attended the meeting of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs at Peoria is full of enthusiasm over this first great gathering of the club women of the State. Most of the delegates returned home yesterday morning and declare they are already looking forward to the convention at Springfield next year. That clever writer, Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, who was one of the most popular and prominent women at the federation, told her impressions of the meeting to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE.

"Most of all I was impressed with the sincere and progressive spirit of the women," began Mrs. Bates. "I was a bit disappointed, however, not to find more delegates from the country towns. For the most part the women

BADGE DESIGNED FOR ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

were fashionable, wide-awake club women of the cities and larger towns. But if the women of the smaller places would come into the federation it would be advantageous both to them and to the women of greater opportunities. There were more of these women at the Iowa Federation at Cedar Rapids, which I attended last spring, and I was touched by the spirit of the Cedar Rapids hostesses, who made it a point to place the country women in the most attractive homes. This same spirit was shown at Peoria, but fewer of these women were present.

"Another thing interested me particularly," she continued, "and that is the action taken by the federation regarding education.

"The federation cannot stand for suffrage, temperance, or any individual reform, but when it stands for education it advocates that which is back of all reform—enlightenment.

"This federation movement will develop a wonderful power. It includes the leading women of the State. They are the conservative women—home women, who make up the social force in the broader sense. So the federation woman represents the universal interests of women.

"The harmony that prevailed also impressed me," concluded Mrs. Bates, "as did the tact and graciousness of the President, Mrs. Candee. Quite in keeping with all this progressive spirit was the enterprise displayed by THE TRIBUNE in sending two women representatives and an artist to report the proceedings of the convention."

Mrs. Bates will read a paper before the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to convene Nov. 1 at Atlanta. From Atlanta she will go to the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs at Grand Rapids, and Nov. 7 she will speak of "Forces Which the Club Movement Represents." Miss Clara Avery of Grand Rapids is President of the Michigan Federation.

Of Interest to Women.

Miss Isabel McDougall will present a paper before the Woman's club Wednesday afternoon. Subject: "An Art Pilgrimage."

The Klio club will be addressed Thursday afternoon by Denton J. Snider on "Faust." Mrs. Ida W. Morgan is President of the club.

Miss Elizabeth Harrison, principal of the Chicago Kindergarten College, gave a talk Thursday afternoon before the Woodlawn Woman's club.

The Thursday club will give a library party Thursday afternoon at the Wellington. Each guest is expected to bring a book for the library of the Waifs' Mission.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson of Hull House will lead the study class of the Political Equality League Saturday afternoon at the Woman's club rooms. Subject: "Sumptuary Laws."

"The Voice in Conversation" is the subject of a lecture to be given Tuesday afternoon at the Chicago Beach Hotel by Miss Giselle D'Unger. Mrs. Rosalie Lancaster, pianist, and Frank Winter, violinist, will contribute musical numbers.

Mrs. Lena Louise Kleppisch, who lectures throughout the country under the auspices of the American Art Society of Boston, will speak at Kenwood Hall Tuesday evening on "Noted Pictures of American Art."

The Social Economics club will discuss "The Law of Wages" Tuesday afternoon at the Alpha club rooms, No. 52 Dearborn street. There will be a three-sided debate by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Shippen, Mrs. C. Faville Ober, and Mrs. Corinne Brown.

The Chicago Culture club will hold the first meeting of the season Monday afternoon at their club-rooms, No. 164 Warren avenue. Mrs. Mary H. Ford will talk of "Women of the French Salon." Musical numbers will be given by Miss Lily Roemheld, violinist, and Miss Florence Wells, pianist.

The philanthropic department of the West End Woman's club, of which Mrs. F. K. Tracy is Chairman, is planning an entertainment for its numerous charities. This department includes 150 women, who meet weekly to sew for needy women and children. It has also furnished a suite of rooms and contributed monthly to the support of the Model Lodging-House for Women.

MIXED POLITICS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Public Interest Plays No Part in the Councils of Tammany.

There is too much unpalatable truth in the following diagnosis by the New York Evening Post of most of the various associations struggling for the mastery in New York City: "The resemblance of all the organizations to Tammany in all this is easily seen. Their relation to the city is exactly the same as Tammany's. Tammany is an association for the distribution of offices among people who help to win elections, without regard to fitness or character. So are all the others. The public interest plays no part in the councils of any of them. They differ from Tammany simply in being composed of men of rather better character, and in distributing the offices among men of a slightly better grade. But the operations of both have exactly the same effect in concealing from the voters, especially the more ignorant and foreign-born ones, the real object of the elections and the importance of the public interest." This feeling may injure the fusion ticket which has been agreed upon by the Chamber of Commerce, the Platt machine, and the State Democracy, an organization which, it is said, makes more noise than its numerical strength would warrant. The Good Government clubs, the Steckler and O'Brien factions, and the German Union have not yet definitely settled where they will go. Neither has Dr. Parkhurst, whose support probably equals in numbers either of these elements, except, perhaps, the German Union. It matters a good deal on which side of the fence Ottendorffer finally settles as regards the fate of Tammany. The chances today are—as they have been for several days past—that a fairly compact union of anti-Tammany forces will be made in time against Croker & Co. But very few people have as yet taken into account the strength of the liquor interest in New York City, which must be very large, or the number of votes which Catholic anti-saloon societies are likely to poll.—Ex.

Will Not Pay the Fees.

Wichita, Kas., Oct. 13.—The County Commissioners today pigeonholed all bills for the police department arising out of the attempted enforcement of the prohibitory law. During the last two months the metropolitan police and the Police Judge have been doing all work serving papers, subpœnaing witnesses and jurors, and as nearly half of the county has been subpœnaed in one capacity or another the fee bills amounted to several thousand dollars, for which claim was made on the County Commissioners. The County Attorney claims that salaried State officers, such as the police are, cannot legally claim any fees, as they are paid a salary for doing their duty. The police and Police Judges are much wrought up and threaten to sue.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Orders for Fast Trips.

With lake rates at the highest point since 1891, vessel-owners are giving their Captains orders not to spare fuel in getting from port to port. "Run your boat just as fast as your propeller wheel will turn over," were the instructions the general manager of a big line issued a day or two ago. With 3 cents a bushel on wheat from Duluth to Buffalo the profits of the larger boats have become so big that ordinary items of expense do not cut much of a figure. The shortage of boats in the Chicago grain trade, which resulted in forcing the Buffalo corn rate to 4 cents, is shown in the week's report of shipments, which are:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Buffalo	40,158	......	1,052,721	589,000
Erie	9,758	......	27,000	......
Ogdensburg	1,575	......	85,000	......
Cleveland	......	42,000	......	......
Port Huron	......	......	17,500	118,463
Totals	51,491	42,000	1,182,221	707,463

Around the Lakes.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 13.—The steamer Progress went aground at Grosse Point tonight. The Hope was released by the Saginaw and is now here unloading cargo.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 13.—The wrecking tug Champion broke its rudder this morning while working on the schooner Nelson at Grand Island. The tug Swain has been sent to take its place, stormy weather necessitating temporary cessation of operations on the Kent and Moonlight.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 13.—The steamer Liberty, plying between here and Duluth with passengers and freight, broke a cylinder head yesterday when off Sand Island. The steamer was towed into port by the tug Boutan and will lay up here for the winter. Repairs will be made here.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 13.—The William Chisholm is still aground at the lower end of St. Clair Flats Canal, and is out eighteen inches. She will have to lighter considerable of her cargo, which is being done with the Wales and schooner Mary Everett. The Queen of the West, Winslow, and McLachlan, aground at Grosse Point, were released today. The George T. Hope, bound down, grounded there this forenoon. She is being lightered by the Saginaw.

Vessel Movements.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Arrived—Murphy.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Three Brothers.

NORTHPORT, Mich.—Sheltered—Leuty and consorts, Root, Mary Collins.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared — Grover, Cleveland; Mariposa, Chicago.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Collier, McVittie, Shickluna. Down—Queen of the Lakes.

EAST TAWAS, Mich.—Cleared—Glad Tidings, Kalkaska, St. Joseph and consorts, Shepard, and sheltered boats.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Cheney Ames, J. Godfrey, Spinner. Cleared—Pentland, Fruitport; German, Ashtabula.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Conestoga, Colonial, Hale, Emory Owen, Quayle. Cleared—Seattle, Marquette, Codorus, India, Gilchrist.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Card, Kelley, White & Friant, Law Austin. Departed—Venice, Cranage. Escanaba: Egyptian, Buffalo.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Ely, Merrimac. Cleared—Ore—Merrimac. South Chicago. Lumber—Clara, Porter. Light—Spinner, Godfrey, Ohio ports.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Forest City, McGregor, Hiawatha, Griffin, Oscar Flint, Volunteer. Cleared—Coal: Normandie, Lake Linden. Light: Selwyn Eddy, Ashland.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Aurora, Ford, Whitney, Porter Chamberlain, John Nicol, Manchester, Tyrone, Verona, Aurania, Ash, Michigan. Cleared—Hurlbut, Milwaukee, coal.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Gladstone, Hundred and Twenty-six, Hundred and Five, Trevor, Pontiac, Bielman, Duncan. Cleared—Coal—Typo, Toledo. Light—Sacramento, Paisley, Superior.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Victory, Oakleaf, Madagascar, Reynolds, Tice, Lindsay. Cleared—Milwaukee, Majestic, Pueblo, Buffalo; Flower, Curry, Biwabic, Gogebic, Escanaba; Nassau, Milwaukee; Boscobel, Barge 76, Duluth.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Tom Adams, Foster, Hoyt whalebacks, Mohegan, Mingoe, A. Parker and consort, Roby, Badger State, Portage, Colorado, Hundred and Seven, Minch, Rappahannock. Departed—Flour—Codorus, Northern Light, Buffalo; Acadia, Montreal. Light—Gratwick [wood], Caledonia, Two Harbors. Grain—Germanic, Hutchinson, Buffalo. Ore—Roman, Kearsarge, Lake Erie.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich. — Down — Livingstone, 10 last night; Lackawanna, 10:40; Conemaugh, 11:30; Mary Boyce, 1 a. m.; Corona, 2; Siberia, 2:30; Norwalk, 4:10; Gettysburg, 4:40; Dyer, 7; Jewett, 11:40; Tuscarora, 11:50; Colgate and consort, 1:30 p. m. Up—Newaygo and consort, 2:30 a. m.; German, 2:50; Seneca, 3:30; Spry and consort, 5; George Gould, Robert Packer, 10; Joliet, 12:40 p. m.; J. D. Marshall, 3:30; Frontenac, 4:30; Hudson, 5:30; St. Lawrence, 5:50; Louisiana, 6.

Down—Marion, 7:20. Up—Scranton, 7; Wissahickon, 7:10; Allegheny and consort, 8:20; Delaware, 8:36. At anchor—Toltec and consort. Wind northwest, heavy; clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Jay Gould, 9:30 last night; Mariska, Marcia, 5:30 a. m.; Northern Wave, Masaba, 6:30; Alva, 9; Northern King, 12:30 p. m.; Centurion, I. & O. 75, 1:30; Castalia, Grecian, 2:30; Manola, Wade, 3:30; Kirby, 4:30; Nyanza, 5:30. Down—Mahoning, M. T. Green, 12:30 a. m.; Tower, 1:30; Orion, Canisteo, Pomeroy, Stewart, 4:30; Cross, Board of Trade, Ryan, Clement, 7; Schuck, 7:30; Bannockburn, Winnipeg, Selkirk, 8:30; Pioneer, 9:30; Pease, Planet, noon; Globe, 2 p. m.; Saginaw Valley, 3; Samuel Mitchell, Mary McGregor, 4; Ed Smith No. 1, Angus Smith, Martin, 5; Yuma, 6.

Up—Gettysburg, Stimson, Drake, 6:30; Gilbert, 7:30; Sam Marshall, Kingfisher, Selden, 8:30. Down—Vulcan, Alaska, 7. Canadian lock—Up—Alberta, 9 a. m.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Fitzgerald, Ketcham, Owen, 10 last night; Arabia, 11:20; Roumania, Barlum, 11:40; Argonaut, 1:20 a. m.; Rust and consort, 3:30; Harvey Brown, Doty, Jeannette, 3:40; Sauber, 4:20; Pope, Moore, 6; Palmer, 7:15; Moran, 10; Coffinberry, Camden, 11; La Salle, Stewart and barges, 11:15; Morley, Ewen, 11:30; Viking, Moore, 11:40; Pringle and consorts, noon; Tampa, 1 p. m.; Prince 1:30; Pabst, 2; Snook, Magnet, Chili, 3:30; Langell Boys, Comstock, 4; Nimick, Pasadena, Progress, 5; Berlin, 5:40. Down—Shrigley, Aloha, 3:40 a. m.; Nicol, 4; Lansing, 6; Manchester, Chicago, 6:30; Carpenter and barges, Neshoto 7; Sheriffs, Bell, 7:20; Arizona and consorts, 8; Florida, 9; Juniata, 9:20; Chisholm, Martin, 10:20; Hadley, 11:15; Superior, Sandusky, Whitaker, Watson, noon; Gov. Smith, 12:15 p. m.; Schenck, Kate Winslow, Oceanica, 12:30; Monohansett, Mercur, Nebraska, 12:40; Kendall and barges, 1; Raleigh, Tokio, Cleveland and barges, 1:30; Saxon, 2; Iron Age, 2:15; Queen of the West, 4; Maryland, 4:30; Penobscot, 5. Arrived—E. Ralph, Harold.

Up—Wolf, Pawnee and barges, Horace Tuttle, 7:40; Mecosta, Ashland, 8:30; Iron King, Iron Queen, 8:40; Weed, 9. Down—Northern Queen, 5:40; Presley and consorts, McWilliams, 7; Choctaw, 7:40; Tempest No. 1 and barges, 8; Fletcher and barges, 8:10; Zenith City, 8:30.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Juniata, 9:30 last night; Manchester, 10:40; Chicago, midnight; Kendall and barge, State of Michigan, 12:40 a. m.; Henry Chisholm and consort, 3; Florida, 3:10; Monohansett, 3:40; Whitaker and consorts, 5; Raleigh and consort, Hadley, Gov. Smith, 5:10; Oceanica, Mercur, 6; Nebraska, 6:10; Iron Age and consort, 6:30; Saxon, 8:40; Tempest and barges, 9; Presley and consorts, 10:40; Maryland, 11:30; Mackinac, noon; St. Joseph and consorts, New Dominion, 12:10 p. m.; E. F. Gould, 12:30; Penobscot, Northern Queen, 1:30; Fletcher and consorts, 2; McWilliams, White Star, 2:30; Two Richards, Choctaw, 2:30; Martini, 3; Glad Tidings, Zenith City, 3:30; Kaliyuga and consorts, 7; John Mitchell and consort, 7:30; Livingstone, 8:30; Charles Eddy, 9; Manistique and consorts, 9:30. Up—Genoa, 9:20 last night; Continental and consorts, 10; Saginaw, Helena, 11:30; Elphicke, Josephine, Parker, 10:40; Gilbert, Hudson, 11; Fay and consort, midnight; Drake, Mt. Clemens, 12:30 a. m.; Weston and consorts, 2:30; Garden City and barge, 4; Buffalo, 6; Fitzgerald, C. C. Barnes, 6:10; W. P. Ketcham and consort, 8:40; Swallow and consorts, Roumania, Barlum, Vance, 9; Plankinton, 9:30; Sauber, 9:40; Argonaut, 10:20; Doty and consort, Pope, 11:30; Sibley, noon; Arabia, 12:10 p. m.; Plainer, 1:20; John Moore, 1:30; LaSalle, 5:30 Moran, 5:50; Tampa, 8; Viking and barge, 9:20. Wind north, very fresh.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—F. Woods, Muskegon; H. A. Richmond, Arendal, Manistee; Morning Star, Green Bay; J. W. Westcott, Ontonagon; H. Taber, Ida, Gladstone; C. Campbell, Tawas; Granger, Detour; Transfer, Alleghany, W. B. Ogden, Sault Ste. Marie; W. Rudolph, Torch Lake; J. B. Wilbor, Butcher Boy, Marinette; Guido, Pierport; Lena Behm, Grand Haven; M. Mills, Menominee; L. B. Coates, Big Bay de Noquette; Lookout, Horseshoe Bay. Stone—Southwest, Portage Entry. Iron Ore—S. O. Neff, S. E. Sheldon, Two Harbors. Coal—C. L. Young, G. King, Lewiston, Ionia, H. E. Packer, W. M. Egan, City of Cleveland, S. C. Hall, Ida Keith, Buffalo; P. D. Armour, Erie; Monteagle, Oswego. Sundries—Syracuse, Boston, Chemung, Buffalo; W. A. Haskell, Ogdensburg.

Cleared—Grain—Mediator, Port Huron; E. P. Wilbur, Buffalo. Sundries—Owego, Buffalo. Light—R. Campbell, Muskegon; Rising Star, Ford River; M. F. Butters, Menominee; G. W. Naghtin, Manistee; W. B. Ogden, Manistique; S. K. Martin, Marinette.

MOTHERS TO DISCUSS CHILD TRAINING.

Second Annual Convention Will Be Held Oct. 23, 24, and 25.

The second annual convention of mothers will occur in Chicago Oct. 23, 24, and 25. Last year the sessions were largely attended, and a still greater gathering is expected this year. Delegates are expected from neighboring cities. Special rates have been granted on all the railroads of one and one-third fares. The convention will be under the auspices of the Chicago Kindergarten College. Following is the program:

Wednesday morning—Ethical Training Which the Nursery Gives; the Value of an Orderly Nursery; the Value of Cheerfulness, Serenity, and Sunshine; the Value of Employments Which Bring Out the Child's Own Activity; the Value of Pets and Playthings; Vital Significance of a Child's Companion at This Period.

Wednesday afternoon—Round Table Discussions on Other Topics Pertaining to the Nursery.

Wednesday evening—The Ethical Value of the Kindergarten; Difference Between Kindergarten Gifts and Other Playthings; How Kindergarten Games Differ from Historic Games of the Street; Why Kindergarten Stories Are Based Upon the Experience of the Race.

Thursday morning—Ethical Value to Be Derived from Proper Physical Training; How to Cultivate Power in the Child; Children's Food; Dress, Its Relation to Mental and Moral Growth; Child's Growth: Self-Consciousness.

Thursday afternoon—Round table discussions on morning topics.

Thursday evening—Three Stages of Training Ethical Love; Necessity of Developing Recognition of Same in the Child; Process Incomplete Until the Same Is Reproduced in the Child.

Friday morning—General Questions and Answers.

Friday afternoon—Effect of Music on the Child; Physical Advantages of Singing; Music as a Harmonizer; Right and Wrong Kinds of Music Illustrated by Kindergarten Songs.

Friday evening—Froebel's Mother Play and How to Study It.

Information about the convocation will be furnished on application to the Chicago Kindergarten College.

DEDICATE NEW COLLEGE.

SWEDISH LUTHERANS COMPLETE A NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

Institution Is Intended to Be Beginning of an Important Seat of Learning for This Denomination—Large Assemblage Is Present to Assist in the Exercises—Occupies a Tract of Land at Irving Park Boulevard and West Fifty-eighth Street.

Five hundred Swedish-American Lutherans assembled at Irving Park boulevard and West Fifty-eighth street yesterday afternoon to dedicate the new Martin Luther College. The institution, which is beginning its second year, is intended to become the representative college of that denomination in the Northwest.

Among those participating were delegations from each of the twenty-two Swedish Lutheran churches of Chicago, the Young People's church societies, and prominent members of the clergy and laity throughout State.

The dedicatory services began at 3 o'clock. A special musical program was rendered by the "Lyrian" choir of the Lutheran Emanuel Church in North Sedgwick street. The Rev. C. P. Rydholm, President of the college, conducted the exercises and made the welcoming address. Beside him on the platform sat the officers of the institution and the visitors assisting in the dedication.

Owing to the absence of one or two persons assigned to parts in the exercises some changes were made in the program at the last hour, which was rendered as follows:

Hymn, "God the Fount of Wisdom"..Congregation
Prayer..............The Rev. L. G. Abrahamson
Secretary of the Board of Directors.
Songs..................................Lyrian Choir
Dedicatory address..........The Rev. C. A. Evald
President of the Board of Directors.
Liturgical services..............The Rev. Mr. Evald
Assisted by the Rev. C. Granath, the Rev. S. A. Sandahl, the Rev. S. G. Abrahamson, the Rev. G. Lundahl, the Rev. O. J. Siljestrom, La Porte, Ind.; the Rev. J. Jesperson, Rock Island, Ill.
Address..........................Prof. C. R. Chindblom
Vice-President of the college.
"The Purposes of Modern College Education."
Address.........The Rev. Joel L. Haff of Rockford
"The Highest Education Must Be Christian."
Benediction....................The Rev. C. Granath
Vice-President of the Board of Directors.
Doxology..............................Congregation

In his address the Rev. Mr. Evald gave a sketch of the movement which had organized the Martin Luther College and recounted the securing of its initial endowment.

"The college was founded," he said, "for its constituency of 100,000 Swedish-Americans and Swedish Lutheran communicants to the number of 7,000 who are resident in Chicago. Its patrons are planning and working for the future."

He spoke of the origin of the college as follows:

"Recognizing a pressing need, the Swedish Lutheran Pastors' Association in the fall of 1892 took the initiative and decided upon the founding of a college. Eighty acres of land, opportunely located and offered on liberal terms, were secured. Ten acres facing in Irving Park boulevard was reserved for a campus and the rest was subdivided and from the sale of lots the first building has been erected; more will follow, and schools of instruction will be founded. So far only the Academic Department has been set on foot, but college classes will be started, one each year if not sooner, until the whole system is developed. Departments of commercial instruction and music are about to be organized. In the first year of the college instruction was carried on in the Young People's Society Hall of the Swedish Lutheran Salem Church, No. 2815 Portland avenue. Instruction was begun for the second session in this building Sept. 11."

The Academic Building which was yesterday dedicated is a three-story frame with cupola, and is of modern architecture. On the first floor are a chapel and three recitation rooms, and in the upper stories are dormitories with sixteen sleeping rooms. It is planned to erect another building for recitation purposes at once.

Dr. J. Lindahl, former curator of the State Museum, has begun the formation of a museum. Prof. C. P. Rydholm has secured the nucleus of a library, and P. S. Peterson of the Rosehill Nurseries is staring a botanical garden on the campus.

The new Board of Directors is as follows:

The Rev. C. A. Evald, President; C. J. Holmes, Vice-President and Manager; the Rev. L. G. Abrahamson, Secretary; the Rev. C. Granath, the Rev. M. C. Ranseen, the Rev. G. Lundahl, Erik Olson, C. J. Olson, Ola Peterson.

HUNTERS' PARADISE IN MINNESOTA.

Small Game Abounds, and Deer, Bear, and Moose Are Plentiful.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—Never before in the history of the Northwest has big game been as plentiful as it is this fall, and already the woods are filling up with hunters from the East and from the South, who are building their camps and getting in shape for the opening of the deer season, which begins Nov. 1 and continues until Nov. 20. Between times these hunters are having great sport with the ducks and geese, which have started for the South, keeping just ahead of the cold weather, and are now feeding in the big rice lakes which are scattered so plentifully all over the northern part of this State.

Northern Minnesota is a sportsman's paradise, for all kinds of game is here to be found. Partridges are so numerous they can be captured with clubs, and handsome strings are brought in every day by the nimrods, even those who know nothing about handling a gun. The birds are so thick they insist on being bagged, and in consequence it is a mighty poor family that cannot live on partridge from now until the deer season opens. The ducks and geese were never fatter, and the parties who have gone into the rice regions from here have sent back hundreds of birds, merely as a guarantee of good faith.

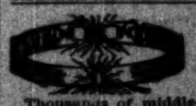
But it is in big game Minnesota gets to the front as the place for hunters. Black bears are numerous, and as they are preparing to get into winter quarters they are remarkably tame and fearless. It is not an uncommon sight in the small outlying towns to see two, or even three, bears at a time foraging for food. They are frequent visitors to all of the lumber camps, where the men are getting ready for the winter's work, and there are but few camps where more than one barrel of bear meat is not packed away for food.

Old woodsmen all agree they have never seen deer so numerous or tame, and the sport when the season opens promises to be magnificent. The last three weeks the woods have rung with the crack of the rifle, and hundreds of the beautiful animals the law is supposed to protect have been slaughtered by Indians and pot hunters. The game wardens have made a few arrests, but have been unable to stop the poaching entirely, as the territory to be covered is too large for them to handle with any great degree of success. But plenty of game remains for the true sportsmen, and all who visit the north woods this fall will find some of the finest shooting which ever delighted the heart of man.

Moose are almost as numerous as deer, thanks to the Legislature, which a few years ago passed a law protecting the noble animals for five years. The result of this law has been to throw a legal fence around the moose, which was rapidly disappearing, and none but Indians and the residents of the backwoods, who killed for food only, have shot the animals. The ungainly creatures are comparatively tame and do not seem to fear their natural enemy, man, in the slightest. They have become so bold they have frequently visited the outlying farms, and in one or two cases the settlers have had difficulty in driving them away.

Itasca, Aitkin, and the northern part of St. Louis Counties are the best hunting grounds on account of the scarcity of settlers. In these counties are thousands of square miles which have as yet hardly been explored, and here the moose, the deer, and the bear roam at will, molested only by the hunter.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria



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SPOOK ON A TYPEWRITER

SPIRITS PRESENT PRINTED COMMUNICATIONS AT A SEANCE.

Medium Locks Himself Up in a Cage Where He Can Play on a Machine with Drumsticks—Spirits Say They Are Delighted—President Cleveland Takes Luncheon in New York—Theatrical Matters—Other News from the Eastern Metropolis.

New York, Oct. 13.—[Special.]—There was a deal of excitement at a meeting of the New York Spiritualists' Society in Carnegie Hall this afternoon. At the same time there was a fresh manifestation of the idiosyncrasies of presences from the "other shore." It was that spirits are now using typewriters to communicate with friends below.

Trouble began at this meeting when the venerable President of this society, Mr. Newton, announced that the big wire cage on the stage was so securely built that not even a tiger could get out of it. He called upon one Dr. Smith and a Mrs. Mount to act as a committee of investigation for the audience.

The skeptics present wanted a more impartial committee, and called for the appointment of a gentleman who has had considerable experience in exposing the tricks of bogus mediums. Old Mr. Newton stamped his foot and waxed wroth. He said if people did not like the way things were going they could get back their money at the door. None of the subsequent messages from the spirit land called for louder applause than this.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Rogers, the mediums accused of having "Dis Debarred" old G. W. N. Yost, the inventor of the Yost typewriting machine, out of large sums of money by means of spook paintings, ascended the stage, hand in hand, and were loudly applauded by the believers and as vehemently hissed by the skeptics. Mr. Rogers entered one of the two compartments of the wire cage and the door was securely padlocked. Mrs. Rogers then put a small table with a typewriting machine on it into the adjoining compartment and then drew heavy curtains around the cage, concealing its interior. "In the Sweet Bye and Bye" was played. When it ceased the typewriter was heard rattling merrily away. Another psalm was sung in order to give the spiritual typewriter a chance to complete its letter. Then Mrs. Rogers withdrew the curtain and produced a sheet of foolscap paper covered with typewritten characters.

President Newton identified the paper as a sheet upon the back of which he had previously placed his signature. In an awe-stricken tone he read its contents aloud. It was found to be an exhortation, clothed in most flowery terms, for mankind to embrace spiritualism, which was said to have dethroned science and all old-fashioned forms of religion. It was signed John W. Draper and Henry Kiddle, and was received with noisy demonstrations of approval and delight, which increased when President Newton announced that he had known Prof. Draper in life and that the literary style of the communication was unquestionably his.

Other messages followed and were identified by persons in the audience. Again the typewriter rattled away and presently produced a letter from Charles and Ida Harcens. Neither was in the audience, but a friend of the family who was listened breathlessly to its reading. Here is the letter:

Dear Papa and Mamma: You don't know how glad I am to be able to talk to you on a typewriter. You will hardly know your little boy. I have grown so much in spirit life. Dear Uncle Elias has opened this way for me to communicate with you. Your loving CHARLIE.

Another letter was for Mrs. Lizzie Allen, who was in the audience. It reads as follows:

My Dear Wife: I send you greeting by this new method. It is the wonder of the spirit world and thousands are standing around waiting their chance to communicate with loved friends through this happy instrumentality. Your loving husband, CHARLES ALLEN.

After a number of letters of equal importance had been wrung from the typewriting machine the door of the cage was unlocked and Mr. Rogers came forth, looking warm and uncomfortable.

"Wonderful! Amazing!" said the believers as they examined the cage at the end of the séance.

To none of them seemed to occur the idea that with a pair of drumsticks it would have been the easiest thing in the world for the imprisoned "medium" to have played upon the keys of the machine in the adjoining cage, as the intersections in the wire netting petition were nearly an inch in length and width. Just before the close of the meeting President Newton made the astonishing statement that Prof. Herrmann, the prestidigitateur, is really a spiritualist, but for business purposes denies it.

PRESIDENT LUNCHES IN NEW YORK.

Returns to the Yacht Oneida on His Way to Washington.

New York, Oct. 13.—[Special.]—E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, with President Cleveland and Private Secretary Thurber on board, dropped anchor at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street this evening on its way to Washington from Gray Gables. The yacht passed City Island shortly before noon.

As soon as the boat could be lowered from the yacht President Cleveland went ashore and drove away in a carriage that had been telegraphed for from the Windsor Stables in West Forty-ninth street. Messrs. Benedict and Thurber did not go ashore, and Mr. Benedict, while expressing ignorance as to the President's movements during the day, said that, weather permitting, the Oneida would keep up steam and make for Washington tonight.

The President drove to No. 54 West Thirty-sixth street, the house of Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, and took luncheon there. He did not come out of the house again until 3 o'clock, when he drove back to the foot of East Twenty-sixth street and the yacht's dingy came out and took him on board.

The Oneida at 3:45 o'clock weighed anchor and steamed slowly down the East River on its way to Washington. Officers on the revenue cutter Chandler sighted the Oneida shortly after 4 o'clock. The Oneida was then south of Governor's Island and heading seaward.

When it became known at Democratic State headquarters the President had been in town for a part of the day and had not called either for Chairman Hinkley, Chairman Mason, or any other attaché, there was a deal of disappointment. Secretary Carl Huson searched through a mass of papers in the hope of discovering a note, or, better still, a check—but none materialized. Then the fact was discussed that the President had timed his visit so as not to be here on a day of registration. Bets were freely offered, with no takers, that Cleveland would repeat his performance of a year ago, when he refused not only to lift his hand for Hill but declined to take the trouble to register.

At 6 p. m. the Oneida anchored in the Lower Bay, a short distance from Sandy Hook. If the weather permits the yacht will probably start for the Chesapeake tomorrow morning, though there were few indications of a calm tonight.

At the Pennsylvania Depot in Jersey City this evening it was said that no arrangement had been made to convey the President to the capital, and there has been no request for a private car. At the depot of the Jersey Central railroad in Communipaw the same assurances were given.

Dr. Bryant said tonight the President did not speak of his plans for the trip to the capital. The doctor added that he supposed Mr. Cleveland intended to take the trip as originally planned. Nothing of a political nature was discussed at dinner or afterward, Dr. Bryant said. The President did not speak of the third term, or mention by name a single political acquaintance. The doctor was especially pleased at the President's improved health.

The Oneida at 11:30 p. m. was riding easily at anchor in the Lower Bay. On board the yacht, which is fitted up in luxurious manner, the President has a suite of rooms fitted with electric call bells and every possible convenience.

ITEMS FROM NEW YORK THEATERS.

One Imported Play from London and an American Premier.

[illegible] Oct. 13.—[Special.]—"His Excellency," W. S. Gilbert's London success, opens at the Broadway Theater tomorrow [illegible], with practically the same company that gave it abroad.

Clyde Fitch's "Mistress Betty" has its first production on any stage at the Garrick Tuesday evening, with Mme. Helena Modjeska in the title rôle.

Two stages will be occupied, one by the burlesque "Excelsior Jr.," the other by a vaudeville company, at the new Olympia, which opens next week.

Neil Burgess has nearly finished his extensive alterations at the Star, and the new comic Roman play, "The Year One," is nearly ready.

The Fourteenth Street Theater will be under the management of John B. Doris next week.

Joseph Jefferson opens with "The Cricket on the Hearth" at the Garden Theater.

May Irwin is playing to crowded houses in "The Widow Jones" at the Bijou.

John Drew in "Christopher Jr." at the Empire and Edward H. Sothern in "The Prisoner of Zenda" at the Lyceum are prosperous.

Nat Goodwin is doing so well in "David Garrick" and "Lend Me Five Shillings" at the Fifth Avenue he will keep them on another week.

"Ambition" is under rehearsal for tomorrow week.

Frank Mayo in "Pudd'nhead Wilson" is a great success since his return to the Herald Square Theater.

Chauncey Olcott revives "Mavourneen" at the Fourteenth Street Theater.

Della Fox has two weeks more of "Fleur de Lis" at Palmer's.

Francis Wilson's unwilling bandit in "The Chieftain" at Abbey's is original and delightful.

"Hansel and Gretel" is filled with novel and agreeable music at Daly's. It will be followed by "Mlle. Pygmalion," a pantomime, and this in turn by Ada Rehan and her company.

WILL THROW THE CITY TO TAMMANY

The Rev. Reginald Heber Newton Fears Enforcement of Excise Law.

New York, Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The Rev. Reginald Heber Newton of All Souls' Church touched on the Sunday closing laws in his sermon today. He praised the Police Commissioners for doing their duty and treating the people to the unusual spectacle of seeing a statute enforced without fear or favor, but feared the city would be thrown into the hands of Tammany if this course were persisted in.

"All sane attempts to regulate the liquor traffic on Sunday in great towns and cities," he continued, "seek to distinguish between the drinks offered, prohibiting ardent spirits and allowing beers and light wines. The present laws in New York make no such distinction and thus confront us with the gigantic task of a total suppression of the liquor traffic on Sunday. If we could secure a lease of life on Mr. Roosevelt for a generation, and bind him to continue in office, the experiment might be worth trying."

Tammany counts this year on the support of the brewers and whatever their personal political preferences the brewers will be with Tammany to a man. The enforcement of the excise law has cost the brewers hundreds of thousands of dollars. One intimately associated with the brewers said today that they are raising a purse of $100,000 to be handed to John C. Sheehan, Chairman of Tammany's Finance committee, for campaign purposes. Theodore Roosevelt has repeatedly said he was "after the rich brewers." The hunt is in a circle. The rich brewers are after Theodore Roosevelt.

Taking opposite ground from Mr. Newton the Rev. Cortland Myers, in Brooklyn, declared that to allow saloons to be open Sunday was giving preference to hell. He prayed God might educate public sentiment up to Sunday closing.

The Rev. F. C. Iglehart declared that the insolent agitation of the excise question by saloon-men and some classes of Germans was daily increasing the number of friends of the Sabbath.

The Rev. C. H. Mead, at a meeting of the American Temperance Union, prayed for men like Police Commissioner Roosevelt. "If the liquor traffic gets Sunday it gets all," he said.

FRIED OYSTERS VINDICATE LAW.

Hungry Man Is Not Allowed to Quench His Thirst Otherwise.

New York, Oct. 13.—[Special.]—A hungry man entered the dining-room of a well known down-town hotel this afternoon. He asked for six raw oysters and a pint of claret. The waiter shook his head.

"Raw oysters do not constitute a meal," he said, "that is the rule of the house. No liquor is served with raw oysters Sunday. We don't serve it anyhow with a dish costing less than 40 cents."

"Bring me a couple of dozen raw oysters, then," persisted the hungry one. "They cost more than 40 cents."

"That won't do. No quantity of raw oysters constitutes a meal. You'll have to have them fixed if you want claret with them," declared the waiter.

"All right," said the unfortunate guest. "I never eat fried oysters, but bring me six of them for Roosevelt purposes and six on the half shell for myself."

This was legal, and oysters and claret were brought. The man ate the raw mollusks and gave the fried ones to the hotel cat. The law was vindicated.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Chicago Man Gives a Private Rehearsal of a Comic Opera.

New York, Oct. 13.—[Special.]—F. Tennyson Neely of Chicago today gave a private rehearsal at Sherry's of a new opera, to which he had invited guests to the number of about one hundred. The opera is on an American subject and is of home manufacture. Fred Emerson Brooks, the California poet, is responsible for the words and the music is by Charles Jerome Wilson. The opera is called "The Merry Mormons," and its scenes are laid in Basle, Switzerland; Castle Garden, and Salt Lake City. Mr. Brooks' libretto lacks dramatic consistency and is conventional in design and development. The humor is always convincing, if somewhat commonplace, and the lyrics are polished and skillful in construction. Mr. Wilson's music is graceful and melodious, but evidences no striking originality. "The Merry Mormons" was admirably sung today with the orchestra under the direction of the composer.

Consumption Serum Received.

Dr. Francisco Carlucci of No. 233 East Fourteenth street has received a supply of the serum for the cure of incipient consumption discovered three months ago by Prof. Maragliano of the University of Genoa. It is a transparent, whitish liquid of about the same consistency as the ordinary serum of the blood. Dr. Carlucci is to begin treating patients with the remedy at the Italian Hospital. New York physicians have already sent a number of patients to Genoa to be treated by Dr. Maragliano.

Chicago Man Gives a Rehearsal.

F. Tennyson Neely of Chicago gave a private rehearsal of an opera called "The Merry Mormons," book by Fred Emerson Brooks, music by Charles Jerome Wilson, at Sherry's. A hundred guests were present. The libretto lacks dramatic consistency and the music is melodious without striking originality. The composer directed.

Gotham Brevities.

George W. Davidson, lately connected with the Anglican Church of the Redeemer, was baptized in the Roman faith at St. Lawrence's Church.

A small but perfect pink pearl was taken from the tooth of Mrs. D. M. Bedell, No. 92 West Eighty-ninth street. Its removal stopped a toothache.

William Hastings, a Brooklyn furniture dealer, claims to be the rightful Earl of Huntington in the English peerage, the title said to have been held by Robin Hood.

John Santa Ross, private in the United States engineers at Willets Point, received an honorable discharge from the army unexpectedly. He thinks it is due to his becoming the correspondent of a New York paper.

It appears that the late Abram C. Bernheim, generally supposed to have led a life so regular that the $500,000 deficit in his estate could not be accounted for, became so gay he was sent to Europe for a time when he was younger.

The Executive committee of the Good Government clubs have issued an address settting forth their reasons for opposing the fusion ticket. It says that if the committee of fifty had effected a union on a non-partisan platform in support of non-political candidates it would have been acceptable to them, but not otherwise.

Another political ticket will be placed in the field this week all for the sake of one Assemblyman. It will include every place to be filled. It is to secure the election of Herman Sulzer to the Assembly from the Thirty-fourth District, where he was beaten for the nomination by Bernard H. Malone. Mr. Sulzer says it will poll perhaps 40,000 votes.

At the opening of the regular Sunday services at Christ's Mission, No. 142 West Twenty-first street, tonight, Pastor James A. O'Conner led to the front of the platform a tall, dark-skinned young man and explained he was the Rev. Ancitius Vanoli, D. D., a graduate of the Roman College of the Propaganda, in which Archbishop Satolli was his instructor, and for three years Missionary Apostolic at Constantinople. After the introduction he made a public profession of faith in the Protestant religion.

Steamfitters to Organize.

Racine, Wis., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The steam-fitters of Wisconsin to the number of 200 will meet here to organize a master steam-fitters' association of the State of Wisconsin Oct. 17. The following day the master plumbers will meet. About 200 of the latter will be here.

WILL EAT UP THE MILES.

BURLINGTON'S NEW LOCOMOTIVE MAKES GREAT SPEED.

Said to Be the Best Engine Yet Made by the Baldwin Company—Has Made Miles in Forty-three Seconds While Pulling Six Cars—Rides as Easily as a Pullman and Makes Curves Beautifully—Expected to Make a Good Record on Fast Mail Train.

Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The arrival here of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy new big fast mail engine, No. 590, last night, created a great stir in railroad circles, and many have called at the roundhouse during the day to see it. It is said by the company's officers here the report comes from the Baldwin works that it is the best engine ever turned out by that company.

W. J. McCarroll of the Baldwin company, who came with the engine, is enthusiastic in its praises, saying it rides as easily as a palace car, that it has made miles in forty seconds, and on the way down it easily went at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour, when the train ahead permitted fast going.

Mr. Clark of the Burlington laboratory department occupied a box on the front of the engine and made scientific observations that were very satisfactory. Importance is attached here to the purchase of this engine and the time and great care taken in its construction, as it is to play an important part in speed contests for the mail contracts.

F. C. Rice, Superintendent of the Illinois lines, when questioned, expressed gratification over the showing thus far made by the engine. Mr. Rhodes, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Burlington, recently accompanied the engine on a trial trip and has written a letter to Mr. Rice about the results.

The run was from Philadelphia to Jersey City and the locomotive pulled one of the Royal Blue line trains of four cars. A poor quality of anthracite was used, and the grates are not adapted to that kind of coal.

Mile in Less than a Minute.

As a result the engine did not steam satisfactorily, and seldom had more than 150 to 160 pounds; still one mile was made in forty-seven seconds, which is at the rate of seventy-six miles an hour.

On a previous trip Engineer Vanclaine ran the locomotive a mile in forty-three seconds and another in forty-four seconds to trains of five and six cars, or at the rate of 81.6 and 83.4 miles per hour. Mr. Rhodes further says the engine has gone readily around curves of 170 feet radious. He says the locomotive is well proportioned. diagram shows this plainly.

It is a decided improvement on the Class H engines now used by the Burlington. On each side there are two drivers instead of three. These are seven feet in diameter, and make many less revolutions in a mile than the drivers of the present fast mail engines. The piston stroke is also two inches longer, so there is a great gain there. Behind the drivers are two trailing wheels, to carry the weight, while in front are the lead wheels as usual.

The arrangement of the springs is new, they being placed lower than usual. The result is the engine, going at seventy-six miles an hour, says Mr. Rhodes, runs as smoothly as a Pullman car going thirty miles. This easy running of the locomotive is deemed a great advantage, as it saves the pounding on rails and bridges given by rough-going engines.

The maximum steam pressure of the boiler is 200 pounds to the square inch. The steam cylinders are 19x26 inches. The tank has a capacity of 4,000 gallons, while the tank capacity of a Class H engine is 3,500 gallons. The total weight is 138,000 pounds. The height of the smokestack is but fourteen inches. A man could carry the stack under his arm, whereas a few years ago a locomotive stack could be moved only by the aid of a derrick.

Improvements on Columbian Engine.

Supt. Rice is much pleased with the details and advantage of the engine. It varies some from the Columbian type, various changes having been suggested by Messrs. Rhodes and Forsyth after much study and consultation. These modifications are an improvement. The machinery details are simple, there being less machinery about the locomotive than any other officials here have seen.

The old engineers here all approve this simplicity. Engineer Henry Bullock, who brought it in last night, was enthusiastic in its praises. The engine will make a few trips in the passenger service before taking the fast mail. It leaves here at noon tomorrow on its first run to Chicago with passenger train No. 14 and will return next day on No. 13.

SOUTHERN METHODIST CONFERENCE

Preaching, Ordinations, and the Announcement of Year's Appointments.

Clay City, Ill., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Today closed the twenty-ninth session of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This morning the conference held the love feast at their church, and many related their religious experiences. The venerable Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald preached to the largest congregation ever assembled in this city this morning. After his sermon he ordained the deacons. The service was beautiful and impressive. This afternoon Bishop Fitzgerald ordained the elders.

Tonight, after a sermon by the Rev. C. C. Mayhew, the Bishop announced the following appointments:

Salem District—John W. Westcott, Presiding Elder; Kinmundy, H. W. Bostwick; Salem, A. C. Clendenning; Ashley, W. K. Dempsey; Keysport, A. C. Barton and C. S. Smith, supernumerary; Odin and Centralia, S. K. Lovall; Rome, W. M. Nesbitt; Farina mission, supplied by Samuel Hales; Xenia, supplied by T. T. Sherwood; Clay City, H. T. Strout; Patoka, J. N. Craig; Altamont, W. H. Cunningham and H. Reed, supernumerary; Woodlawn, H. J. Wells; Conference Colporteur, J. F. Purdue of Clay City.

Rushville District—J. D. Crook, Presiding Elder; Rushville, O. T. Rogers; Schuyler, W. D. Blatock; Marietta, C. L. Hess; Waverly, G. M. Burford; Barr's Store, J. J. Ogden; Worden, I. H. Lewis; Tioga, B. F. McManama; Eldora and Detroit, I. R. Haun; Mount Sterling, S. L. Dycus; Girard, H. J. Charlton and T. Rogers, supernumerary; Sorrento, G. W. Jones; Bluff City, mission, Q. O. Whitsnant; Mount Zion, A. J. Ewing; Sherman and Glenarm, William Toole; Taylorville, H. D. Denning; Alhambra and Glenn Carbon, W. A. Swift and A. T. Rodgers, superannuated.

Gosperl District—J. D. R. Brown, Presiding Elder; Gosperl, William Spenny; Nashville and Spearsville, Charles C. Black; Nashville, Ind., circuit, J. M. Log; Geneva, R. J. Watts; Casey, J. E. Garrett; Dennison, W. T. Mathis; Shelbyville, W. M. Vaughn; Pana, W. M. Durard; Columbus Mission, S. H. Gregory.

Murphysboro District—C. C. Mayhew, Presiding Elder; Nashville, to be supplied; Duquoin, W. R. Brown; De Soto and Carbondale, J. C. Denton; Galatia, R. C. Carpenter; Stone Fort; W. H. Clark; Watersville, John Williams; Marion, R. M. Hardaway; Cairo, C. J. Presley; Pulaski, T. Lavender; Grand Tower and Wolf Lake, J. N. Allen; Poplar Ridge, J. C. Haynes; Murphysboro, R. P. Howell; Oraville, G. L. Clawson; Bryden, R. J. Brewer; Blair and Preston, James R. Nelson; Baldwin and Carondelet, W. H. Nelson; William L. Whisnant to attend the Asbury preparatory school at Elkton, Ky.

All the pulpits in the city were occupied by members of the conference at both morning and evening services.

FRAUDS IN THE PINK MINK MARSHES

Chicago Concern Tries to Induce the Inhabitants to Become Rich Fast.

Winamac, Ind., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—A Chicago brokerage firm recently crept into the Pink Mink Marsh district with accurate instructions in regard to making a fortune. They sent circulars on how to get rich on the Board of Trade to all the residents of Pulaski County, prominent or otherwise. For several weeks there was a certain preening of feathers and assumption of ostentation in advance of the riches that were to fall into the laps of the lingering dwellers on the banks of the raging Tippecanoe. Then there was an ominous silence.

Certain editors in the locality had large orders for advertising from this same firm of Chicago philanthropists, who seemed bent not only upon waxing wealthy themselves but on dragging every one with whom they did business into this same cornucopia of Crœsus. That was also several weeks ago. For a time their columns teemed with suggestions of great riches and were redolent with unwonted opulency. Then to themselves came this ominous silence.

Now if a peaceful and law-abiding citizen were to go to any of those who were recently preening their feathers in the sunshine of money they hadn't worked to get, and were to say to them calmly and composedly: "Did you make much out of them Chicago fellers?" he would meet with nothing but reproach and contumely; but if he were to say something of the same kind to one of those editors he would have to fight or get a most awful whopping.

It seems that this ostentatiously beneficent Chicago firm did not even pay its Pink Mink Marsh advertising bills.

RICH BEQUEST MAY BE DIVERTED.

Suit to Collect a Note of $300,000 Against an Indiana Estate.

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—Judge Jump and Dr. Bogard, executors of the estate of the late Josephus Collett, have been ruled to answer in the United States Court at Indianapolis one week from tomorrow in the suit brought by the New York capitalists who hold a note for $300,000 indorsed by Mr. Collett.

The note was drawn by D. J. Mackey, who was then President of the Evansville and Terre Haute road and of other roads which composed the Mackey system. It was in part payment for the Chicago and Ohio River road, which Mr. Mackey bought from Mr. Collett.

Messrs. Baldwin and Hopkins, who were also associated with Mr. Mackey in his railroad enterprises, were indorsers with Mr. Collett. Since then Mackey, Baldwin, and Hopkins have gone by the board and Mr. Collett has died.

To the Rose Polytechnic Institute of this city he bequeathed $75,000 and a like amount was left to an orphans' home in his native county of Vermillion, north of here.

Two years before he died he was worth $800,000, but a loss of $200,000 in the wheel trust and as much more in the shrinkage in other industrial stocks cut his estate in two and now if the note is collected from the estate there will be nothing with which to meet the bequest.

The executors of his will have employed counsel, among them Gen. Harrison, to resist the payment of the note.

CHICAGOANS WED IN MILWAUKEE.

Record of Twenty-seven Marriages Reported in One Day.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—There were twenty-seven Chicago marriages recorded here today, and the ministers and Justices of the Peace report summer prices still. Following is the record:

John W. Redman and Treasie Meyers, John V. Johnson and Mary A. Ayre, Jacob F. Mallory and Ella B. Huddleson, Frederick W. Murphy and Rosa Roos, Charles J. Nowlan and Jessie Gileson, Arthur A. Wance and Charlotte Delbaker, Claude A. Ferrin and May J. White, Thomas F. Gordon and Annie Dunn, Robert Leahy and Catherine Doebler, Frank E. Tarrant and Marion A. Lande, John Herman and Katherine Hinn, Leonard H. Clement and Alice Buch, Carl A. Knoll and Caroline Butcher, Nelson R. Gilchrist and Louise Wood, Adolph E. Winkel and Emily Gins, Alfred Moss and Lottie Leffla, Albert E. Depew and Bertha Kamrad, Henry M. Fulton and Elizabeth Jaquet, Samuel B. Hall and Maggie Gillespie, John Cote and Anna L. Riche, Max A. Perlinsky and Frances Moore, Alfred A. Mayer and Hattie N. Davis, William I. Hutchins and Mary Johnson, Charles E. Smith and Berth E. Clarke, August R. Beverfosden and Elizabeth M. Peterson, Bernard H. Ryan and Nellie Levane, Edward O'Hara and Grace Gray.

MORE WITNESSES AGAINST HOLMES.

Three Detroit People Will Go to Philadelphia to Testify.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Detective Geyer of Holmes case fame today found three witnesses in this city who will be taken to Philadelphia for the alleged murderer's trial.

On the bunch of keys found in Holmes' possession at the time of his arrest Geyer this afternoon found the key to the house at No. 241 Forest avenue, this city, which was rented by Holmes and where, for a time, it was suspected he had murdered the two Pitzel girls. Geyer went to the house on Forest avenue, tried the key, and found that it fitted perfectly. The witnesses who will go to Philadelphia are W. A. Moore, who lives on Forest avenue and saw Holmes when he rented the house; Philip W. Cotter, the landlord of the New Western Hotel on Third street, where Holmes stopped with the two girls under the name of A. E. Cook when he first came to this city in October, 1894; and Mrs. Burns, the landlady of the boarding-house at No. 91 Congress street, where the Pitzel girls were placed by Holmes.

JUDGE MAKES AN APOLOGY IN COURT

Suit for Twenty Thousand Dollars Settled in a Novel Manner.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Judge Wallber of the Municipal Court Saturday made an apology to Moritz Wittig, a local attorney. The novel spectacle of a Judge apologizing in court was brought about by the settlement of a sensational case, which has been hanging fire for four years.

Aug. 12, 1891, Moritz Wittig, a young lawyer, appeared in the Municipal Court for the purpose of defending Wilhelmina Schreiber in a suit brought against her by Amanda Manke and Helena Weiss. When Mr. Wittig undertook to address the court Judge Wallber said:

"You cannot practice in this court. I shall allow none but honest lawyers to appear here. I have already given you time enough to do what you promised to."

It was charged Mr. Wittig had not paid a bill of $14 for taking depositions in a case, and Judge Wallber brought disbarment proceedings.

To this Mr. Wittig replied: "I have paid it," and left the court-room. He brought proceedings against Judge Wallber, demanding $10,000 for disbarment and $10,000 damages for slander.

A settlement was made recently in which it was stipulated Judge Wallber should make a public apology, and he did so today.

SAYS NEBRASKA GOLD FIELD IS RICH

Mining Expert Reports Profitable Placer Beds in Seward County.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Owen Prentiss, a lawyer from Cripple Creek, Colo., and a man of twenty years' mining experience, who is here in the interest of Denver capitalists, returned today from a week spent in looking over the location of the recent gold find in Seward County.

He says he found a body of rich gold-bearing gravel eight miles long and half a mile wide. This gravel outcrops in the dry creek beds and will pay handsomely for work with pan and rocker, as it bears rich flake and flour gold.

Most of the deposit is locked in the gravel. He feels confident that bedrock, when found, will reveal rich deposits, but a drill well 240 feet deep has not reached the rock. Mr. Prentiss found the soil, float, and general formation very much like those around Cripple Creek.

Great Falls, Mont., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Gold veins struck three and one-half miles north of Neihart, has created great excitement in Neihart. Business is deserted to locate claims and parties are leaving here. Assays run from $100 to $3,300. People on the train from there last night said the country was covered with prospectors.

Northwest Brevities.

Paris, Ill., will have free postal delivery.

Mary Murcer and James Cook eloped from Salem, Ill., and were married.

At Everest, Kas., the State Bank failed with unknown liabilities. The capital stock was $11,000.

The assets of the insolvent National Credit Insurance company are $160,000 and liabilities $155,000.

At Moline, Ill., a new African church was dedicated, Bishop Wayman of Baltimore, Md., officiating.

At Cincinnati, O., John Monroe-Smith shot and fatally wounded Miss Gertrude Lally in a fit of jealousy.

At Forest City Agency, S. D., Straight Head, an Indian policeman, shot and killed the agency farmer, St. Clair.

Joseph Miller of Fargo, N. D., was arrested at St. Paul charged with swindling by the sale of silver mining stock.

The Rt.-Rev. Archbishop Feehan of Chicago administered the sacrament of confirmation to 700 children at Aurora.

At Milwaukee, Wis., Miss Catherine Mason Bellows of that city and Julian Valetta Wright of West Virginia were married.

At Iowa City, Ia., Dr. George S. Smith was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and a half for attempting to murder Sheriff Jones.

At Valparaiso, Ind., Emma Haimer, 16 years old, was killed and Joseph McGee, 19 years old, seriously injured by a train at a crossing.

Sidney A. Slocum, under indictment in the United States Court at Peoria for sending unlawful matter through the mails, has disappeared.

Michael Boor, the Peoria locksmith who has fallen heir to a large fortune, has already taken steps to secure it. He says it was not unexpected.

At Cleveland, O., Joseph Dreyer was arrested charged with counterfeiting by cutting bills of different denominations and pasting the parts together.

At Quincy, Ill., the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Church, St. John's, was laid with impressive ceremony, Bishop Ryan of Alton, Ill., was present.

At Wabash, Ind., Mrs. Lucinda Maddox has sued William Ensminder, a saloonkeeper, for $10,000 for loss of support of her husband, who is said to be a drunkard.

LIKE A WILD BEAST.

LOUISE MICHEL, WHO IS COMING HERE, LIVED AMONG ANIMALS.

She Is a Woman in Revolt Against Every Natural Instinct and Built a Scaffold in Her Playhouse—In a Man's Uniform She Commanded a Regiment of Women During the Commune—Exiled to New Caledonia She Associated with the Ignorant Natives.

Louise Michel, the Frenchwoman Anarchist who, according to reports from London, will arrive in this country shortly to lecture and with the proceeds of her lectures found a home for children of Anarchists expelled from Europe, was born in Vroncourt, on the borders of old Lorraine, in 1830. Of illegitimate birth, she was from her earliest years allowed to run wild in the ruins of an old castle. With animals for playmates and the howls of wolves for lullabies the "Red Virgin" of the Commune grew up as a woman in revolt against every natural instinct and characteristic of her sex.

With a playmate she constructed a scaffold in a corner of the Castle of Vroncourt. Here she reveled in realistic representations of the

LOUISE MICHEL.

horrors of the Reign of Terror. This training bore its fruit in later years. Born in the country of Charlotte Corday, she then imagined herself a second Judith and Napoleon III. her Holofernes. She fancied she was a reincarnated Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite. Her Sisera was the "Man of Sedan."

At the age of 13 two elderly suitors dared to ask for her hand. One she dismissed with a rude quotation from Molière, and informing the second that she did not love him and never would, she added, "Were I to be married to you I should treat you as Mme. Angelique treated Georges Daudin." In after life she referred to her suitors as "two old baboons."

Obtaining employment as a school-teacher she was moved by some of Victor Hugo's verses to attempt on the outbreak of hostilities with Prussia the assassination of the third Napoleon. Her preparations were modeled after those of Charlotte Corday. When she obtained a letter of introduction to the object of her attack he had left for the front.

Louise Michel took a prominent and active part in the Commune, wearing a man's uniform and commanding a regiment of female furies. In May, 1871, she defended the cemetery of Montmartre, near Paris, against an attack by the Versaillist forces. Captured with other commands she pleaded for a death sentence, but was deported to New Caledonia, where she taught the natives and collected their folklore stories. She was par-

LOUISE MICHEL IN MILITARY UNIFORM, 1870-'71

doned in the general amnesty of 1880, but was imprisoned in 1883 and again in 1886 for anarchistic utterances.

Louise Michel now lives in London, and as an Anarchist frequently addresses meetings in that cranks' paradise—Hyde Park. Her followers are few and essentially alien in language. She has published two books. Of these her novel, "The Microbes of Society," is, according to W. H. Stead, a shocking "shocker" of the most horrible description, relieved here and there by chapters of great sublimity. Her "Memoires" are an undigested mass thrown upon the world, higgledy-piggledy, just as they were written in jail. She has been called "St. Simeon Stylites in Petticoats," but impulsive insanity of a mildly homicidal type is probably the cause of her firebrand utterances and anarchistic tendencies.

MAY GROW INTO A PASSENGER ROAD.

President Lyman Talks of the Hammond and Blue Island Railway.

"It is not our idea to stop with a railroad system with a total mileage of twelve miles," said Jesse P. Lyman, President of the Hammond and Blue Island railroad company last night. "Our road, for which ground was broken the middle of last week, and on which trains will move by Dec. 1, will run from Hammond, Ind., to Blue Island, Ill., eight miles, and then in a different direction four miles to a point on Lake Michigan, near Whiting, Ind. It will cross the tracks of the Illinois Central, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Chicago and Western Indiana, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Michigan Central railroads.

"The Hammond and Blue Island railroad will not be used solely to facilitate the business of the G. H. Hammond Packing company. It will be a belt line and we are going to equip the road with a complete passenger service."

The officers of the new road are principally officials of the G. H. Hammond Packing company of Hammond, Ind. They are Jesse P. Lyman, President; K. H. Bell, Vice-President; and K. H. Bell, Edwin Chapman, W. P. Jenkins, and James F. Meager directors.

Will Not Admit the Marriage.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The reported clandestine marriage of Edna Parker Hall, 18-year-old son of Dr. W. G. Hall, to Miss Nona Hosea, the 15-year-old daughter of the late William Hosea, in Chicago, Oct. 1, has created quite a stir in St. Joseph. Young Hall declined to be interviewed. The supposed bride is in Washington on a visit. She is one of four heirs to about $500,000. The late wife of J. T. Hosea, brother of William, was Mrs. W. G. Hall's sister. While there is no blood relationship between Miss Hosea and young Hall he was Mrs. J. T. Hosea's nephew and the girl her niece. The young couple have been associated with each other from childhood, and the attachment was supposed by the elder members of the families to be merely one of relationship.

Not Killed by Indians.

Pocatello, Idaho, Oct. 13.—Lieut. J. K. Miller of the Eighth Infantry, stationed about twenty miles from Jackson's Hole, states that J. C. Wilson, who brought the report a week ago of the killing of Capt. Smith and companions in Jackson's Hole, is a deserter from the Seventh Cavalry, in camp in the Teton Pass, and that Wilson made these statements in order to obtain a relay of horses and to facilitate his escape. Lieut. Miller says there is no truth whatever in the statement that Capt. Smith was killed.

SPLIT ON SUNDAY SHAVE.

[Continued from page one.]

good and that he is going to break it and keep on breaking it until the Supreme Court decides he is in the wrong. I hope he is misquoted, for that statement is anarchy and nothing less."

Mr. Cragin read from the Declaration of Independence in defense of his arguments. He said he hoped the journeymen barbers would triumph over the tyrannical bosses, and caused a great commotion thereby, as half his listeners were proprietors of barber shops. When it was explained to him that they approved of the law he explained he thought it was a struggle of capital against labor. Then he quit.

The Chairman of the Constitution committee read the constitution and by-laws, which were adopted.

To Unite for Closing.

The constitution states as the object of the organization "the uniting of all barbers on the broad platform of equality and fraternity," the prosecutors of all violators of the Cody law, the elevating and dignifying of their profession by the suppression of the barbers' schools, and the checking of the pernicious growth of the five-cent shops. Robert C. Hoy was elected President and made a speech. Mr. Eden, he said, was not a mean man, but he had a notion in his head about Sunday closing and he could not get it out.

"He won't open his barber shops next Sunday," said the speaker, "for he will be arrested tomorrow morning."

The other officials elected were: Vice-President, J. W. Horn; Secretary, O. C. Eicholz; Treasurer, Edgar D. Wood; Financial Secretary, August Voges; Trustees, George Bomer, E. W. Baker, and Edward Wright.

Resolutions were adopted censuring Justice Olaf Severson for refusing to issue warrants against violators of the Cody law and against the journeymen barbers who were making contracts to shave men at home or in clubs Sunday. A collection was taken up amounting to $44.25.

The opposing faction met at No. 83 Madison street, where 150 master barbers cheered every allusion to Sunday opening.

W. T. Mason presided over the meeting. He said he was happy to see so many master barbers in attendance. He believed in fighting the law, in reopening the shops pending the Sachs appeal to the Supreme Court. "It will take two years to get an opinion on the law," he said. "In the meantime let us open up our shops and band ourselves into an organization to protect each other if prosecuted." His speech was received with applause and cheers.

Treasurer Henry Benke reported on the finances of the old organization. One hundred and seventy-four dollars had been raised for the defense of Sachs, and to pay the expenses of the association. Ninety-nine dollars of the amount had been expended. One hundred and seventy-five dollars more would be required to carry up the Sachs appeal, if defeated in the lower courts.

The meeting then listened to speeches by three attorneys, which were directed against the Cody and all other Sunday laws, and in praise of personal liberty. The speakers were James E. Purnell, the attorney of the association; John Courtney, attorney for the saloon-keepers' organization; and Addison Blakeley.

Half a dozen barbers followed the attorneys in suggesting methods of organization. It was determined to form a new organization. One dollar admission fee was fixed. The meeting then took a recess, and seventy-nine barbers enrolled themselves in the new organization, the name of which is to be "The Barbers' Mutual Aid and Protective Association." Another meeting will be held next Sunday. Officers will be elected, and a day fixed for the general opening of the shops, to continue until the Supreme Court passes upon the Sachs appeal. If prosecutions follow, the association will defend all of its members. The following committee was appointed to make application for the charter of incorporation: President, W. T. Mason; Secretay, C. Johnson; Treasurer, Henry Benke; Directors, Christian Koch, H. Olschner.

It was a long time between shaves at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday. Everybody came early to avoid the rush, and as a result the barbers were particularly busy during the morning. The men in line waited patiently for the welcome "next," and wondered "what sort of a man that fellow Cody was."

"We have shaved over 1,100 men today," said Mr. Eden. "We could have shaved that many more had we the men to do the work. I am going to keep my shop open every Sunday until the Supreme Court passes upon the Cody law. The Sunday opening is not taking away the rest from the men. Instead of Sunday they can take two week days off, and make more money than by working six days with the day off Sunday."

STRANGE CASE PUZZLES PHYSICIANS.

Mrs. Anna Walker Has Been Unconscious for Nearly Ninety Hours.

At midnight Mrs. Anna Walker, widow of Fred Walker, a bookmaker, lay at the point of death in Mrs. Tracy's boarding-house, No. 415 Washington boulevard. She has been unconscious for ninety hours and physicians are puzzled. Drs. Hayman and Armstrong and a trained nurse who attended her all said she could not live till morning. They had applied electricity and every device known to medical science to bring the woman to consciousness. Unless she wakes to tell her story nothing but an autopsy can show what caused her remarkable condition.

At first it was thought she was poisoned. Any drug, however, would have caused death or lost its power days ago. The theory now is that the woman is suffering from concussion of the brain. How she was hurt is a mystery. Her father-in-law telegraphed from Guelph, Ont., in answer to an inquiry from Chief of Police Badenoch, that she was demented by grief for the death of her husband, who was murdered about the middle of August near Amherstburg, Canada.

Walker was her second husband. Her first was Senator McIntyre of Louisiana.

Mrs. Walker was brought to Mrs. Tracy's boarding house last Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock by a man named Elliott, who said he was an attendant in a hospital for the insane at Guelph, Ont., and had been sent with her from that place by Mrs. Walker's father-in-law. The woman had insisted on coming to see her sister, Mrs. George C. Wilce, who lives at No. 890 West Adams street. Mrs. Wilce had been sent for to come to Guelph. She was on her way thither when Mrs. Walker was being brought to Chicago. Not finding Mrs. Wilce at home Elliott, on the suggestion of Mrs. Hoffert, a neighbor, took the suffering woman to the boarding-house at No. 415 Washington boulevard and left her there.

New Corporations for the Week.

The United States Corporation Bureau, the Temple, Chicago, reports the weekly list of newly-completed corporations in the United States for the week ending Oct. 12 as follows: Total corporations, 279; total capitalization, $40,785,945, distributed as follows: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 144, $13,087,000; banks (not National) and investment companies, 4, $95,000; National banks, 2, $150,000; gold, silver, and other mining and smelting companies, 26, $12,598,000; coal and iron companies, 8, $483,000; light, heat, power, and transportation companies, 17, $16,251,000; building and loan associations, 4, $1,800,000; irrigation companies, 2, $253,000; miscellaneous companies, 72, $5,068,945.

"Hold Your Wheat" Circular.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—It is reported throughout the Northwest that the wheat growers have in response to a secret circular formed an organization for the purpose of advancing the price of wheat to a figure where it will pay them to take the grain to market. Some weeks ago an anonymous circular was scattered broadcast over the Northwest calling upon the farmers to hold their wheat, as the capitalists of the country were manipulating the price in order to make a fortune for themselves. They claim to have positive information that the price will advance from 25 to 50 per cent inside of a few months, and will therefore continue to hold.

No Time for Boodling Cases.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The Peoria County grand jury, after having been in session for a full week, has devoted no time to a consideration of the legislative boodling cases. The work has so far been all criminal. There has been no discussion of boodling, and State's-Attorney Cooney says he does not know whether the subject will come up or not.

WHAT TO TEACH A CHILD.

RELATION OF THE SCHOOL WORK TO THE LIFE WORK.

Northern Illinois Teachers' Association to Meet at Elgin—Prof. Frank H. Hall Sends Out Questions Regarding the Education of the Young Idea and Receives Letters from Many Prominent Men—Educators and Others on the Question.

Waukegan, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Northern Illinois Teachers' Association is to meet at Elgin Oct. 25 and 26. The important subject for general discussion will be "The Relation of the School-Work to the Life-Work." Papers on this question will be read by several prominent educators and there will be much discussion. A leading feature will be the presentation of a collection of views upon this question, obtained from prominent men in business, political, newspaper, reformatory, and other work.

They were asked these two questions:

Ought the public school work to be as helpful to prospective farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, and merchants as it is to those who will become "professional scholars?"

Is the public school work, as it is now mapped out in our best schools, equally as helpful as a preparation for the life work, to all classes who accept what is offered?

and desired to suggest any modifications and improvements of present educational methods deemed possible.

The result has been quite satisfactory. The replies to the first question were nearly unanimously "yes." To the second question the majority answered "no," and made various suggestions. Manual training seems to be most in favor, and "fads" in the high schools are not favored. Less theory and more practice; teachers trained for the work and not young girls just graduated from some high school as instructors; more active thought and fewer lessons said by rote, are leading suggestions.

Synopsis of Ideas.

Among those who sent in their views on the questions propounded, the following answered "No" to the second question. A synopsis of their ideas and suggestions is given herewith:

Edward Atkinson, Boston—Is not the object of the school to teach children to learn rather than to give them learning about anything? According to my observation all children are taught to read, write, cipher, etc., yet few can do this in a comprehending way after leaving school. If the objective point of instruction was to develop the brain as the instrument of thinking and the hand as the tool of working there would be less difficulty in selecting the studies of the school and no reason for asking if the schools were successful.

Col. F. W. Parker, Cook County Normal School—No pupil should be educated for a trade, but he should be so educated that he will find the right vocation and be able to learn and exercise that vocation in the best possible way. Teachers should be professionally trained.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, Institute of Technology, Boston—Nothing short of omniscience could organize a school course which would be in precisely the same degree helpful to every class of students. Changes made in late years have diminished the inequalities of benefit resulting to these different classes.

Dr. H. H. Belfield, Chicago—Changes in school work are possible, desirable, and necessary. Pupils will stay in school if you give them what they want.

In Favor of the Three R.'s.

J. Sterling Morton, Department of Agriculture, Washington—I am quite convinced that the study of arithmetic, geography, and grammar is not in all the States continued a sufficient length of time to each pupil.

Z. R. Brockway, Superintendent New York State Reformatory, Elmira, N. Y.—The defect of the public schools as shown by experience with young men of lower classes is superficialism. They are deficient alike in industrial, manual, and physical training.

Prof. Robinson, Chicago High and Manual Training School—Education should fit for life's work. Industrial education is rather of a local nature.

The Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, President Armour Institute, Chicago—I think things are steadily moving toward the correction of the idea of educating the pupils for the professions.

These views were gathered by Prof. Frank H. Hall, Chairman of the Executive committee of the Teachers' Association. He believes the present school work is faulty or insufficient, and that a radical change should be made. On just what lines and how changes to make the school work more efficient should be made he is not prepared to say.

TWO MORE VOTES FOR SOUND MONEY.

Senators McBride and Wilson Not for Free Silver, as Supposed.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 27.—[Special Correspondence.]—Two United States Senators from the Pacific coast to whom the free silverites have laid claim and to whom they will look to support for their currency measures may be safely counted among the sound currency forces. They are Senator McBride of Oregon and Senator Wilson of Washington. Both were elected this year, McBride succeeding Dolph and Wilson taking the place of Allen. Senator McBride has always been a sound money man. The only claim the free silverites have on him is that it was their defection that defeated Dolph and made it possible for him to go to the Senate. They have been working this string for all it is worth but without results satisfactory to them. Senator Wilson is getting down off the fence and in the direction of the sound money side of the field. While a member of the House of Representatives he voted several times with the free silver men in order to promote his Senatorial aspirations.

Senator McBride is unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver or independent bimetallism or by whatever name it may be called. Upon his election he said his policy with regard to the money question would be as laid down in the national Republican platform of 1892 and that his views would always conform to the platform of his party. Since then Senator McBride has not made any public declaration but has assured intimate friends to the effect he has not been affected by the free silver craze.

Oregon is naturally a sound money State. The production of silver has never amounted to much, while there are rich gold mines in every section of the State. Senator McBride therefore represents the true sentiment of the State when he declares for sound money. Not only is the free silver craze dying out in this State but sound money is gaining ground at a rate that alarms the friends of Senator Mitchell, who is now the head and front of the cause in Oregon. The Senator is putting his fences in order for 1897. When he returned from the East some months ago he gave a long interview to the now defunct Sun—his personal organ—on the money question. While it favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the Senator was careful enough to say the policy of the national Republican party would always be his and he would be guided by the declarations of the national platform on the currency question as well as on the tariff or any other great issue. The interview was received with indifference throughout the State. Few papers, Democratic or Republican, commented on it. Those that did regarded the Senator's reservation above referred to as a move in the line of finding a soft place to fall on.

Another thing that worries the friends of Senator Mitchell is that it is an open secret that ex-Senator Dolph will be a candidate for the Senate in 1897. The great Republican victory of last year was won on the issue of sound money versus Populism, with Senator Dolph standing for sound money. It was Dolph and sound money against Pennoyer and all the "isms" ever created. Had a Populist-Democratic Legislature been elected Pennoyer would have been chosen Senator. There is therefore a strong sentiment, which is growing, that by treachery in his own party Dolph was unjustly deprived of the victory earned in his name and that the best interests of the State would be subserved by returning him to the seat which he filled for two terms to the satisfaction of the entire State.

The free silver theory took a firmer hold in Washington than in Oregon, as Washington produces more silver than Oregon, but the craze is dying out there as rapidly as it is here. Gov. McGraw gave it an effectual check when he refused to appoint delegates to the Salt Lake conference. Senator Wilson was in Portland recently and told an intimate friend that he would be found on the side of sound money.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

At Philipsburg, Pa., the striking Knights of Labor miners have been ordered back to work.

At the County Jail in Woodstock, Ill., Eugene V. Debs has issued a proclamation calling for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans.

At Peoria, Ill., the resumption of the Peoria grape and sugar works has been followed by a 10 per cent advance in wages, back to the standard of two years ago.

EACH A CHILD.

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Teachers' Associa-
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Oct. 12.—[Special Corre-
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Sept. 27.—[Special Corre-
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Y. M. C. A. STATE MEETING.

ILLINOIS ASSOCIATIONS TO CONVENE IN EVANSTON.

Hundreds of Delegates Are Expected and the Assemblage Will Be an Important One—Churches Will Afford Entertainment to the Visitors—There Will Be the Annual Athletic Contests for Championship Trophies—Will Continue Four Days.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Illinois will hold its twenty-third annual convention at Evanston this week, beginning Wednesday evening and closing next Sunday forenoon. Five hundred delegates are expected to be in attendance, a strong array of speakers has been secured, and Evanston is preparing to give the delegates a hearty reception. It promises to be a notable event in the organization's history.

The convention meetings will be held in the First Congregational of Evanston, and several of the leading churches have agreed to provide entertainment for a hundred guests each. Among them are the First Methodist, the First Presbyterian, the First Congregational, the Emmanuel Methodist, and the First Baptist Churches. Delegates are expected from every county in the State, and the College Christian Associations are expected to have a hundred delegates present.

The leading attraction of the week will be the prominent speakers who will take active part. Among them are Chancellor McDowell of Denver University, a scholarly speaker, who will deliver the annual college address; President Henry Wade Rogers of Northwestern University, who will give the address of welcome; Dr. P. S. Henson, Selden P. Spencer, a member of the Missouri State Legislature, who will speak on the relations of the association to the business world; Dr. W. W. White of the Moody Bible Institute, who will give five addresses on the study of the English Bible; the Rev. H. H. Bell, the evangelist of the United Presbyterian Church; Dr. Frank M. Bristol, and others.

Another important feature will be an educational exhibit of the work done by the associations.

Musical Exercises.

The musical part of the exercises will be looked after by Prof. D. B. Towner, the gospel author and singer. A large male chorus will be formed and drilled by him and the Jacksonville, Ill., Association Quartet will also sing at the various sessions.

Not all the time, however, will be spent in looking after the spiritual welfare of the members. Saturday afternoon the physical side of their nature will predominate in the annual athletic contests. These include the 100 yards dash, throwing the twelve-pound hammer, the running high jump, the pole vault, and the one mile run. All entries must be bona fide members of the association branch they represent, and each association may enter four men. The team making the highest score will be awarded the State team championship, and will hold the State trophy till next year. The individual making the highest score will be awarded the State individual championship.

There will also be a team bicycle road race of five miles, every association having the privilege of entering four men, its team standing being determined by the average time of its three fastest men. It was expected to hold these contests on the Northwestern University Athletic field, but they may be held elsewhere, as the field has no running track. Ravenswood is being considered as a favorable location.

Wednesday evening the convention will be called to order at 7:30 in the Congregational Church, and after the assignment of delegates to their places of entertainment the convention will adjourn to the weekly prayer meetings of the Evanston churches.

Opening Prayer Services.

Thursday morning the real work will begin by the opening prayer service at 9 o'clock, led by Dr. White, after which the permanent organization will be formed. After brief reports are heard from the associations the Rev. H. H. Bell will deliver an address on "The Word." At 1:30 p. m. Thursday the delegates will meet in a social half hour, after which Dr. White will deliver his first address. E. L. Shuey and W. M. Wood will have charge of the educational hour and at 4 o'clock the Rev. James Small of Des Moines, Ia., will speak on "The Worth of Man."

A song service, led by Prof. Towner, will open the evening's exercises. President Rogers will offer fraternal greetings and will be responded to by the Chairman, L. A. Trowbridge. Dr. Bristol's address on "Our Problem" will follow.

After the usual morning's devotional exercises at 9 a. m. Friday Dr. Paul C. Phillips will lead in an exhibition of the physical work and will also deliver an address on the success of this line of work in the association. This will be followed by the business session of the assembly. Following the social half hour Dr. White will at 2 p. m. deliver another address and the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson will speak on "The Way to Win." Friday evening's session will be especially for business-men. Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis will speak to them on "The Association as a Field of Effort for Representative Business-Men," and he will be followed by L. W. Messer, who will give an illustrated address on "A World Wide Fraternity."

Dr. White and Prof. Towner will lead the Saturday morning prayer and praise service, and it will be given up to the consideration of the supervision and extension of the association work. The athletic meet will be held at 2 p. m. Saturday, and a reception will be given the visitors from 5:30 to 7:30 by the young people's societies of Evanston.

After the Saturday evening song service Chancellor W. F. McDowell of Denver will lead the college session and speak on "Art Thou a King?" Sunday will be made the red-letter day. A number of noted men will be present and take part in the day's exercises. At 9:15 a. m. a special meeting of prayer will be held, and the assembly will adjourn to attend the various preaching services. At 3:30 p. m. a men's gospel meeting will be held, and at 7:30 p. m. there will be platform meetings in the Evanston churches. At 9:15 there will be a farewell meeting.

EPISCOPALIANS HAVE A QUIET DAY.

Rally of Sunday-School Children and Meeting of the Social Union.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—This has been a rather quiet Sunday with Episcopalians, although all the Twin City pulpits have been filled with prominent churchmen and there have been the usual number of children's rallies and auxiliary meetings. A rally of all the Sunday-school children in St. Paul was held at Christ Church in that city this afternoon, when addresses were made. The Church Social Union held a meeting in Minneapolis this afternoon which was addressed by Bishop Huntington of Central New York and Bishop Sessums of Louisiana, who spoke for the future of the union.

ILLINOIS PRESBYTERIANS TO MEET.

Synod, Women's Synod, and Congress of Missions Will Convene in Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The Presbyterian Synod of the State and the Presbyterian Congress of Missions meet here this week, the synod Tuesday evening to adjourn Thursday afternoon. The five churches of the city have completed all arrangements for entertainment. Two hundred delegates will be in attendance, with an equally large number for the Women's Synod meetings to be held Wednesday and Thursday. Preparations have been made for an even 1,000 delegates to the Congress of Missions, which will convene Thursday evening and continue to Saturday night. The sessions will be held in the Tabernacle. The only special matter to be considered by the Presbytery is the case of the Rev. C. M. Taylor of Princeville against Edward Auten, who accused him of not paying his debts, and when he did at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. The Peoria Presbytery dismissed the case, but Auten appealed, and Taylor sued him for $25,000 damages for slander.

National Congregational Council.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Members of the National Congregational Council occupied many pulpits in this city today. Dwight L. Moody addressed a men's mass-meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon and a mixed congregation of 5,000 at the Alhambra this evening. The council closes tomorrow.

Myers Loses His Nerve.

Pender, Neb., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—David St. Cyr of the Winnebago Agency has arrived in town to secure bonds for J. F. Myers of the Flournoy company and W. S. Garret, Republican candidate for Sheriff, who were arrested while resisting the Indian police yesterday. Myers drew his revolver on the Indians, but he was covered by thirty Winchesters and his nerve vanished. The men are at the agency and will have a hearing tomorrow.

What Some of the Chicago Preachers Said Yesterday.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH was not large enough to accommodate the crowd of those who wanted to hear Dr. A. C. Hirst's first sermon as pastor of the church and successor to Dr. Bolton. Dr. Hirst preached on "A Direct Method with Skeptics." His text was Matt. v., 18: "Verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled."

Of this theme he said among other things:

"Christianity submits itself to the critical test of personal experience. The premises, the processes, the practical conclusions thereof challenge examination. The text, as uttered by Christ in the memorable sermon on the mount, affirms the minuteness and completeness of the covenant promise of God to every believer. The law, his revealed word, enshrining the promises and the warnings, shall not fail. Doubt, denial, and scholarship have tried the foundations, but never moved them.

"Vulgar assailants, men of greatest talent and keenest intellects, have hurled their shafts at the Bible without success. To overthrow its sublime truth philosophers have sought irresistible arguments amid the wonders and facts of science; scholars have searched the musty records of antiquity; geologists have read the rocks and astronomers have studied the stars, but the word of God remains unchangeable, unconquered, and mightier than ever in defiance of the changes of the centuries and the assaults of men. Porphyry, the peerless polemic; Hume, with his scholarly culture; Voltaire, with his brilliant philosophy, have boldly attempted to overthrow Christianity and the Bible. But this has only evoked its latent forces and thrown into the line of battle newer elements of power, which assure the conquest of the world.

"How impressive the symbols of perpetuity announced in the text! The sun shall forever close his fiery eyelid, the stars cease to shine, the mountains and the sea disappear, the heavens and the earth pass, but the law shall be fulfilled. How many changes have taken place in the world since Christ declared this experimental truth nineteen centuries ago! The boundaries of empires have been changed; thrones have broken to pieces; new kingdoms have been established; great contending armies have washed the world in blood; pestilence, famine, disease have destroyed vast multitudes of human beings; civilization, commerce, the arts and sciences have splendidly advanced; bold navigators and fearless and untiring travelers have traversed the globe; the practical applications of steam and electricity have given a new aspect to labor and a mighty forward impulse to the world's industrial life; the wonderful discoveries in the science of medicine and surgery have been an unspeakable blessing to sick and bruised humanity; the arrogance and ambitions of men have paragraphed human history in blood; atheism and infidelity have aimed their poisoned shafts at the truth; scientific materialism has, with keen intellect and brilliant sarcasm, denied an experimental Christianity; the modern 'higher criticism' has attacked the Bible with new weapons; yet through all the changes of these centuries, and through all the opposition, the Christian's faith, hope, and personal experience of the saving power of Christ have been impregnable. 'The grass withereth, and the flower fadeth, but the word of the Lord shall endure forever.' 'And this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you.'

"What is the ideal government? This question was asked the wise men in the court of Periander of Corinth, and they each gave an answer. Anacharsis said: 'Where virtue is honored and vice detested.' Thales: 'Where the citizens are neither too rich nor too poor.' Bias: 'Where the law has no superior.' Cleobulus replied: 'Where the subjects fear guilt more than punishment.' Chilo: 'Where the laws are more regarded than the orators.' But Solon's answer was best: 'That is the ideal government where an injury done to the meanest subject is an insult upon the whole constitution.' And these evidences of an ideal government are realized and infinitely more in the spiritual government and under this divine law of God. The boundless resources of the universe are at the command of the faith of the most insignificant Christian if he is loyal and obedient.

"In the conflicts of life the covenant promises of God are an unfailing source of comfort and inspiration to the Christian. They are expressions of his love, protection, and salvation. His great purpose for man moves majestically through the entire Bible. The tremendous facts are human sin and sorrow. The divinity of Christ is an enternal verity. The science of salvation will maintain its supremacy. With a faith unswerving we exalt the cross of Christ. Under this sign shall we secure the conquest of the world. 'This is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent.' This is the old gospel, food for hungry souls and a blessed balm for bruised hearts. This is the word that endureth forever."

Sublimity of a Great Conviction.

Dr. J. C. D. John, ex-President of De Pauw University, occupied the pulpit of Trinity M. E. Church yesterday, preaching in the morning on "The Sublimity of a Great Conviction." His text was Daniel III., 24, 25. He said:

"The greatest thing of its kind in the world is a conviction—an overmastering, far-reaching, heaven-born conviction. And what is a conviction? It is not a whim. It is the very opposite. Whims and convictions have only one point in common: they both look toward action; but they look with different motive and spirit. They start from the same point, but it is the remotest chance that they start in the same direction, and equally remote that they continue to keep their eyes on the same mark. You may prophesy the direction which a great conviction will take, but who can tell whither the latest caprice will wander? You do not need to be told what Paul will do when he stands before Agrippa; but you are not certain what Peter is going to do when he comes away from the Garden of Gethsemane. Whims are of spontaneous birth; convictions are born of deep experience. Whims, like soap bubbles, though attractive, are for the moment; convictions, like the solid globe, are for the ages. It was a whim when the multitudes, their cry of 'Hosanna in the Highest' still echoing in the air, shouted in the ears of Pilate 'Crucify him, crucify him'; it was a conviction, high as heaven, broad as humanity, and enduring as eternity, when the Son of Man set his face towards Calvary.

"A conviction is more than an opinion. Opinions are as common as the sands of the seashore; convictions are as rare as diamonds. The gold miner must wash out 1,000,000 grains of sand before he finds a grain of gold; and you may search through 1,000,000 opinions and not find a single conviction. Everybody has opinions and many of them, but not everybody has convictions. Even Saul of Tarsus, both before and after he saw the light from heaven, had a thousand opinions for every conviction. But one of a man's convictions is worth more than all of his opinions combined. A man will not go to the stake for an opinion. Even Galileo, strong as he was, said outwardly, 'the world does not move,' while inwardly he said, 'it does move after all.' A man will not go hungry because of an opinion. He will not allow himself to be laughed at, or scourged, or imprisoned for a mere opinion. But for a conviction he will not flinch before the upturned lip of scorn or the pangs of hunger or the bitings of cold or famine or pestilence or prison or death.

"If the conviction of one heroic soul awakens within us the emotion of moral sublimity, what shall we say when an overmastering conviction takes possession of the people? The voice of the people is the voice of God only when the truth of God is incarnate in the people. The voice of a mob is the voice of the devil. But when a heaven-born conviction seizes upon the people, descending to them through some heroic soul, as Luther, Wesley, Washington, or Lincoln, no power on earth can stay its march. It will take the chains from Bibles as well as from slaves. It will bring liberty to the Christian as well as to the patriot. And when the tides of the sea of public conviction shall once be set in motion against the Gibraltar of Rum, not all the devils of hell can save it from its doom."

Fair Play for Southern Negro.

Dr. F. A. Noble of the Union Park Congregational Church preached on the theme, "Fair Play for the Negro," yesterday morning, making a plea for the advancement of the colored race in the South. In discussing the question he said:

"The negro is not to blame for being found inside of the borders of the United States. He is not to blame for being poor, because, for centuries, he was not able to say that he held even the ownership of himself. He is not to blame for any lack of knowledge. Had our forefathers been treated as the negroes have we would be ignorant, and as it is we do not know too much. The negro is not to blame for any moral delinquencies, for they are the inevitable outcome of the influences that have worked upon him for years.

"The negro is with us forever, and anything like wholesale migration is an idle dream. He will never leave the South. Now what does fair play mean? He should have the chance that the white man has to accumulate property and a chance to secure the fruits of his wisdom. He should have the protection of law in the South to the same extent that the white man has. Justice should have bandaged eyes for one as well as the other. In the South today the negro does not have the benefit of a presumption of innocence, and never did have. To my mind education is the one passport to a triumphant future for the negro. If he is to take his place in the procession of progress we must furnish him with facilities for intellectual culture."

Use and Misuse of Talents.

Dr. Barrows preached yesterday morning in the First Presbyterian Church on "The Use and Misuse of Talents," from Matthew xxv., 21. Among other things he said:

"It is not so difficult to serve God as some people think. Use faithfully what God has intrusted to you and you are sure of his blessing and benediction. I know the world needs men of all classes of gifts; we need the men of five talents, the men of supereminent power and genius. A nation should be measured partly by the great men it produces. They become the moral wealth of a nation, and serve as landmarks from one generation to another. But more even than supereminent leaders both society and the church need the two talent men, the subordinate leaders, the middle classes, the average men who form the strength of every community. And most of all society needs the uplifting of the great mass of men through self-help, through the faithful use of the one talent.

"'It seems very certain,' one has said, 'that the world is to grow better and richer in the future, however it has been in the past, not by the magnificent achievements of the highly gifted few, but by the patient faithfulness of the one talented many. If we could draw back the curtain from the millennium we should see not a Hercules here and there, standing on the world-wasting monster he had killed, but a world full of men, each with an arm of moderate muscle, but each triumphant over his own little piece of the obstinacy of earth or the ferocity of the brutes.'

"The better world which we think ours to be, the modern American world, acts on this principle, that prosperity comes from the intellectual and moral, as well as the industrial uplifting of the many, however commonplace they may seem. It has taken thousands of years to get society to appreciate the importance of ordinary men. Popes and Kings and aristocracies and universities, these have flourished: what we want now, first of all, is that the millions, the masses, should flourish. We have given them responsibility, and we believe that responsibility works the cure for many of the evils which waywardness or ignorance occasionally brings.

"Now these truths have a bearing on our church life and on our individual Christian life. The Christian church that is the most successful is the one wherein all members, the ninety-eight as well as the two, perform their full duties. Take the New Testament as your teacher of what religion is, conform your life to that, read the story of Mary's alabaster box of ointment, of the widow's gift of her two mites, of those holy women who ministered to Christ's physical necessities, and remember that half a talent, if used, is better than ten thousand talents slumbering in the dirt. Fill your soul with a passion for good doing; remember that religion is, primarily, usefulness to men; sell your life at the dearest. The one talent men need to understand and to feel that they belong to God just as much as any others."

Human Wisdom in God's Sight.

At the Fourth Presbyterian Church the morning service was the communion service, and so the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall preached his opening sermon in the evening, choosing for his text, "For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God."—I. Corinthians, iii., 19. He spoke substantially as follows:

"There is a wisdom of this world. It is a valuable thing. It has its place in the economy of God. With all your getting, get wisdom; but as you get it be not carried off your feet. Remember that it is relative and that 'the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God.' For the wisdom of God is not relative. His view is from eternity. He sees things, not in their relations in time or in space, but as he created them and called them into being, for his absolute knowledge and absolute wisdom are not abstract metaphysical terms, but the realities of his own existence.

"It is not for naught that in this nineteenth century God has placed in our hands the means of observing with greater accuracy than ever heretofore the little and the great. To understand God's law is to save us from disaster, but to understand them and not to keep them is to involve us in moral ruin. We are bound to go forward. To know the universe is to know the handwriting of God himself. To study God's laws is to open the most sacred and the most inspired of God's writings. To turn to the humblest of his handiwork is to study that which has not been interfered with by the weakness of human media. The wisdom of this world is to be consecrated to the service of God, and our duty is plain to us. There is a glorious future. The researches of the nineteenth century will, I verily believe, pale before the results that will be obtained in the one hundred years that possibly lie yet before the race. It may be hoped and believed that another century dawning upon us will see untold triumphs in the region of successful hypotheses and silent investigation.

"And if our knowledge is relative God has given us a standard by which to compare in the divine Christ. Our manhood is incomplete comparing it with the divine ideal in the manhood of Christ Jesus. Our ideals are still low comparing them with the ideals of him who not only preached but lived out the Sermon on the Mount. Our redemption still tarries, but our Redeemer is come and he who has redeemed the world is redeeming even the foolishness of man and making it the wisdom of our God."

Who and What Is the New Man?

Dr. P. S. Henson expressed his ideas on "The New Man" in the pulpit of the First Baptist Church last night. He said:

"Many spiteful and silly things have been said about what is called the new woman. Among the men there are some that are natural woman-haters, or else are living in mortal fear that somehow they are likely to be distanced in the race by these new female competitors, and so they fling stones at every woman who seems to be forging ahead.

"And, on the other hand, there are men-haters among the women who habitually denounce as tyrants their fathers and husbands and brothers and the lovers that awhile ago were prostrate at their feet, but who no longer worship at a shrine that flashes forth such dangerous fire. We are told a new woman is in process of evolution and that a new man will be needed to keep her company, as it would be impossible for her to live in peace and comfort with the old one.

"And yet, if the truth must be told, apart from the transforming grace of God there is no such thing as a new man or a new woman. Humanity in its essence is substantially the same, everywhere and always. Civilization makes a mighty influence in the outward seeming, but little or none in the inward being. Very striking is the disparity between a Parisian belle and an Indian squaw, between a Modoc chief in warpaint and feathers and a Broadway dude in the latest style of London clothes, with the advantage as to manhood and womanhood all in favor of the Modocs.

"And yet all experience and observation go to show that in every human bosom there are the same loves and hates, the same hopes and fears, the same sins and sorrows. Out of savages may be made magnificent types of manhood, and out of the very heart of our boasted civilization may be evolved monsters of human depravity. But my point is that, removing the thin veneer of culture, the original grain of human nature is the same in every land and in every age.

"My further contention is that this nature is not created now by direct fiat of Almighty God, but is transmitted adown the ages. The evolutionists are utterly confounded when they come to deal with the genesis of life. No simpler nor sublimer account has ever been given than that contained in the first book of the Bible: 'In the beginning—God.' And he created every living thing, but of every living thing it is said: 'Whose seed was in itself.' And each propagated after its kind. Man was God's masterpiece. God made man in his own image. Body, soul, and spirit was he-like deity, a trinity in unity. Man was endowed with the fearful gift of moral freedom and was therefore the subject of moral law. The penalty of transgression was declared to be death. 'In the day thou sinnest thou shalt die.' Not a thousand years afterwards, but that day—and he died. The spirit went out of him and he died at the top. And Adam, thus corrupted and depraved, 'begot a son in his own likeness.' God never made a thing like Cain. And this depraved nature has been transmitted to us, a heritage of woe.

"Two radically different views obtain in our time touching the religious nature and needs of man. One is that all the potencies and possibilities of noblest being and of immortal blessedness lie enfolded at birth in the bosom of every human being, only awaiting favorable conditions for their full fruition. The other is that before man can truly live there must be the direct importation of the spirit of God. The one means evolution from below—the other regeneration from above. The one is founded on German philosophy and human conceit, the other upon God's immutable word and the invincible facts of human experience. As between the two I should not have a moment's hesitation. The Christian man is not merely man in a new relation, with a new aim and a new motive, but is a new creation in Christ Jesus. The engine that with throttle wide open was rushing hellward is now reversed and is climbing the upgrade heavenward.

"This, then, is the 'New Man' created anew in the divine image, made partaker of the divine nature, and led by the divine spirit, and therefore a son of God. And his destination is the kingdom of God. All hell cannot keep a child of God out of his Father's house."

Living the Christian Life.

The Rev. Dr. Edward P. Terhune, who was for many years pastor of Puritan Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., preached twice yesterday at Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church. Officers and members of that church, which is without a regular minister, are so well pleased with Dr. Terhune that they have engaged him to stay as much longer as he will. Whether he does remain longer than the month depends upon the state of his health, which has not been of the best for a year or two. Dr. Terhune, who has a wide reputation in the East as a scholarly and able preacher, is still better known, perhaps, as the husband of the talented woman, "Marion Harland." He is a man of rather stocky build, past middle life, and has a long, full, white beard which gives him a patriarchal appearance.

Dr. Terhune preached last night on "The Christian Life," taking for his text II. Corinthians iv., 2: "Commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God." He said:

"The first application of these words was to ministers. They were a part of Paul's defense of himself and his fellow apostles in his letter to the Corinthian church. I wish to widen the application to include all Christians. By commending ourselves as Christians we commend Christ; just as the commendation of a well drilled soldier also commends the officer who drilled him. I wish to present to you some thoughts upon the methods by which we are to commend Christ. By doing this to every man's conscience we are sure of right. Conscience has remained in the world despite all troubles, conflicts, and disruptions. The world has not gone to ruin and will not go. Upon this fact of conscience the religion of Jesus takes its stand. It has no physical power. It wields no sword. It has truth. Its character is pure. Its great requirement is that Christ should be incarnated in us.

"The Deity of Christ is best proved by the living Christ, living in the hearts of men on the earth today, actuating men, speaking through them, ennobling human manhood. No man ever walked in the path of Christ but his Christ-life shone from him.

"This Christ-life is known by a cheerful manifestation of its results in us. Some people take their religion as they do their medicine. This is not the thing. The church is not a hospital for incurables. It is the Father's house, high and safe above the fever-breeding vapors and malarial mists. Those who come into it are invigorated, are completely cured, and brought to the higher, better life.

"We can never commend religion by using it as crutches. What we need is a cheerful manifestation of this religion in us. Every Christian life is bound to meet storms and adverse winds, and it can only commend that life and Christ as it overrides them. When our life is made pure, when the joy of the Lord becomes our strength we become forces in the neighborhood for God's kingdom."

What to Do with the Rescued.

Dr. Rusk's Militant Church at Willard Hall was crowded to overflowing yesterday morning and the audience broke into cheers two or three times during the pastor's sermon. Prof. H. C. Graner of the University of Chicago assisted at the service. Dr. Rusk preached on "Beginnings," saying:

"In the opening of this second service let us remember this: It takes time to build, it takes patience to complete. There is nothing so illiberal as some liberality. It is intolerant because it supposes itself to be advanced. If it is advanced it is liberal and gentle. Men may be as 'brilliant as a cambric needle and just as narrow.'

"Almost the easiest thing we have to do is to cure and rescue. What shall we do with the rescued? There is the problem we must face. We must get men back to the old farms where we can find employment for others. In healthful occupations they will make heaven in their hearts. 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.' Beginnings of work for you, beginnings of life for others. Solemn and beautiful, solid and strong facts—'Be thou a pillar in the temple of thy God.'"

Methodist Missions in Africa.

Bishop Taylor of Africa addressed the students of Northwestern University yesterday afternoon and last evening preached at the First Methodist Church of Evanston. His evening subject was: "Our Work in Africa."

Bishop Taylor dwelt especially on the work of the Methodist Church in the region of the Congo and its method of dealing with the heathen. He said that in winning souls the principal weapons are the word of God and the personal testimony of the followers of Christ. He compared mission work in its incipiency to the building of a railroad. The workmen, the tools, and the material must all be brought to the chosen field. Obstructions must be removed and much else must be done to make the roadway clear.

Important features of the work, he added, are industrial schools and nursery missions, in which the young are adopted and brought up in the Christian faith. There are now four large districts in the Congo territory in which the missionary work is carried on by fifty white missionaries.

MAYOR SWIFT DENIES THE STORY.

Question of Presidential Preferences Not Discussed with Mayor Strong.

"There is not a word of truth in it," exclaimed Mayor Swift when questioned regarding the story printed in a morning paper that while sojourning in New York recently he and Mayor Strong of that city entered into an agreement that they will control the delegations of Chicago and New York to the National Republican convention next year for William McKinley.

"I did not talk politics at all with Mayor Strong," continued Mr. Swift, "and the question of Presidential preferences was not discussed—not even mentioned. I do not know who Mr. Strong's candidate is, nor whom he favors. The story is an absurd pack of falsehoods."

Body of Murdered Man Identified.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—This evening it was proven beyond doubt that the man found mortally hurt lying near the Wabash railway tracks two miles east of Bement Oct. 6, just a week ago, was Theodore Carter, aged 43 years, a carpenter of Decatur. Sheriff Shively, Coroner Barnes, and Marshal Dye of Bement came over with a photograph of the dead man and articles found on his person, and Mrs. Carter and her sister, Mrs. Sarah Phillips of Danville, identified the personal effects as those of Carter.

FOR ITS 100TH BIRTHDAY.

FORT WAYNE TO HAVE A CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Expects to Eclipse All Other Demonstrations in Indiana—Big Bicycle Parade, an Elaborate Electrical Display, and Plenty of Oratory—Ex-President Harrison Is to Be One of the Speakers—Its Interesting History.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 10.—[Special Correspondence.]—The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the building of Fort Wayne Oct. 15, 16, 17, and 18 is designed to eclipse any jubilee or demonstration ever held in the Hoosier State. Its character will be historical, military, and civic.

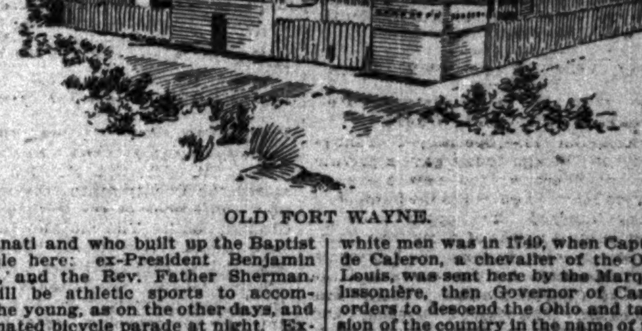
The Centennial committee, of which Perry A. Randall, the capitalist, is Chairman, and Maj. John E. Miller of the State militia Secretary, has left nothing undone to make the jollification a big event.

COL. C. B. OAKLEY.
[Mayor of Fort Wayne.]

The first day will be reception day and the special day for the ladies. The Art Loan exhibition will open that day at Calhoun and Washington streets. Nearly 3,000 men and women will parade the streets on bicycles that afternoon. At the same time there will be athletic sports, the Chicago and Cincinnati Baseball clubs will play at Lakeside Park, and sports and football at Centlivre's Park. Princess Rink, where the State Republican convention was held, will be the place at which Mayor Oakley will deliver his address of welcome at 7:30 p. m. the first day. President Randall, who is a lawyer and witty speaker, will respond to the Mayor's address. S. B. McManus will read the centennial poem, which he has written for the occasion.

M. S. ROBINSON.
[Chairman Amusements and Sports Committee.]

Judge John Morris, whose beard and hair are silver white, will preside at the old settlers' meeting at 10:30 a. m. the second day, and at 1:30 p. m. Isaac Jenkins will preside at the old settlers' campfire, at which the speakers will be the Rev. S. A. Northrop, the new pastor of the First Baptist Church of Cincinnati and who built up the Baptist Tabernacle here: ex-President Benjamin Harrison, and the Rev. Father Sherman. There will be athletic sports to accommodate the young, as on the other days, and an illuminated bicycle parade at night. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. R. S. Robertson, the silver-tongued orator, will deliver an historical address at the rink at 8 p. m.

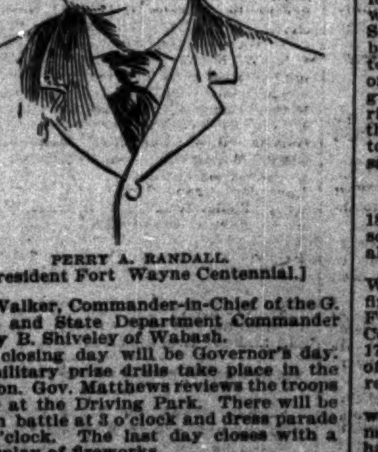


OLD FORT WAYNE.

The Third Day.

The third day will open with the grand military, civic, and industrial parade, ten miles long. Of the uniformed military bodies alone there will be between 3,000 and 5,000 men in line, including the Knights of Pythias for a radius of 100 miles about Fort Wayne, the Odd Fellows, uniform rank; the A. O. U. W., Royal Arcanum, Maccabees, and Catholic Knights from Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo, Grand Rapids, and smaller towns.

There will be an old soldiers' campfire on the evening of the third day, which will be atended by Gen. Palmer of Illinois, Col. I. N. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and State Department Commander Harvey B. Shiveley of Wabash.



PERRY A. RANDALL.
[President Fort Wayne Centennial.]

The closing day will be Governor's day. The military prize drills take place in the forenoon. Gov. Matthews reviews the troops at 1:30 at the Driving Park. There will be a sham battle at 3 o'clock and dress parade at 5 o'clock. The last day closes with a fine display of fireworks.

Fine Electric Display.

The city will be elaborately decorated with the national colors, flowers, and plants. A double arch fifty-five feet high will be built above the pavement at the intersection of Calhoun and Wayne streets. This arch will glitter with incandescent lights of various colors, and the trolley cars will be lighted up with myriads of similar lights. Wires have been placed above the sidewalks for the benefit of the merchants, who will place their decorations there.

No city in the West has a more thrilling history than the metropolis of Northern Indiana. It was one of the first pioneer outposts in the wilderness that lay west of the Allegheny range. In the days of Washington's youth Fort Wayne was the most important point in the then Far West, and it has never lost its prominence as a landmark. And long ago destiny stamped it for commercial supremacy, and set the wheels of many factories in motion. These conditions of healthy activity have ever since marked the town founded by "Mad" Anthony Wayne.

Speaking to a representative of THE TRIBUNE today Col. R. S. Robertson, historian of Fort Wayne and ex-Utah Commissioner, said:

The site of Fort Wayne was one of the earliest trading posts in the Western country, to which came couriers de bois, or wood rangers, and trappers to trade with the Indians for furs. There are indications of a Catholic mission of which we have no history, but the naming of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers indicates that very strongly. Besides, a hewn oak cross was dug up in what was supposed to be an Indian grave. The earliest recorded visit of white men was in 1749, when Capt. Bienville de Celeron, a chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, was sent here by the Marquis de Galissonière, then Governor of Canada, with orders to descend the Ohio and take possession of the country in the name of the French King.

Many Expeditions.

"The first stockade fort was probably the one situated on the bend of the St. Mary's River on the old McCulloch homestead, occupied as early as 1742, and perhaps before that. The next stockade fort was situated near the northern boundary of Lakeside on what is known as the Henry Baker farm. It was here when Maj. George Croghan came in 1765. When the Indians were stirred to hostilities, first against the British occupants and then against the American settlers, repeated military expeditions were sent to break down their power. That under Col. Crawford in 1780 met with disaster and almost annihilation at Upper Sandusky. Crawford was captured and burned at the stake.

"The next expedition was that under Gen. St. Clair, which reached Fort Recovery on the St. Mary's River and was overwhelmingly defeated Nov. 4, 1791. Gen. Harmer in 1792 reached Fort Wayne and had a heavy battle with the Indians at the foot of Harmer street, where the old Comparet residence is now, and on the site of what is now Lakeside.

"The final and successful expedition was that under Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1794. After the battle of Fallen Timbers on the lower Maumee he marched up the river to what is now Fort Wayne, going into camp Sept. 17, his expectations of a great battle being dispelled by finding the Indians scattered and their villages abandoned. He at once commenced to erect a fort on the high ground overlooking the junction of the rivers St. Joseph and St. Mary's, and on the 22d of October the troops marched in, took possession, raised the flag, fired a salute, and named the fort 'Fort Wayne.'"

It Meant Peace.

The troops were kept at Fort Wayne until 1819. Their departure left the settlers lonesome, but it meant that peace was to reign about the old battle fields.

Notable among the early traders of Fort Wayne was Hyacinth Laselle, who was the first white person born here. He was born Feb. 25, 1777. John Elliott Hunt, son of Col. Hunt was born inside the fort April 11, 1798. Hunt afterwards became Postmaster of Toledo. Louis Peltier is the oldest living resident of Fort Wayne today.

In 1822 the little village had a postoffice, with Samuel Hanna as Postmaster. He donated to the city the site of its present city hall. In 1824 William Suttenfield and Alexander Ewing built hotels. The Indian agency was removed from Fort Wayne to Logansport in 1828.

FOR A HOLLAND SOCIETY IN CHICAGO.

Movement to Form Such an Organization in This City.

There is a movement to form a Holland Society in Chicago, and as there are several thousand here who claim Holland ancestry there is a good chance for a flourishing organization. There has been a Holland society in New York for many years. The Chicago society will follow similar lines, but in respect of qualifications for membership will be more liberal.

Members of the New York organization must show direct descent in male line from immigrants arriving before a certain year. In Chicago direct descent in male line only will be required. The society will likely have an annual banquet, at which cider, doughnuts, and pipes will be features. The initiation fees and dues will be nominal.

Persons favorably disposed to such an organization are asked to correspond with William K. Ackerman, 1445 Marquette Building, No. 204 Dearborn street. When a sufficient number of names have been received a meeting will be called for the purpose of effecting an organization.

The Girl and Her Church

BY RUTH ASHMORE

The most careful article ever written on the relations of a girl to her church, its religious and social life. In the October issue of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

10 Cents on all News-stands

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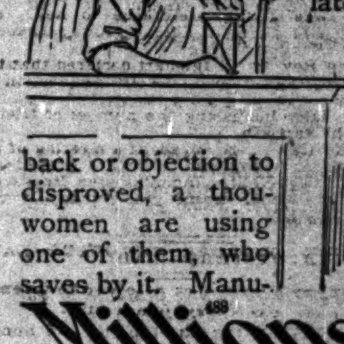
It's only a question of time



about your using Pearline. So it seems to us. It seems as if every bright woman must see, sooner or later, how much easier and quicker and better and more economical is Pearline's way than any other known way of washing. You can't think of any drawback or objection to it that hasn't been met and disproved, a thousand times over. Millions of women are using Pearline now. Ask some one of them, who uses it rightly, how much she saves by it. Manufactured only by Jas. Pyle, N.Y.

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Millions NOW USE Pearline

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Demonstrates to the Public That His Remedies Do Positively Cure.

Read What a Number of Prominent Citizens Who Have Been Cured by Munyon's Remedies Say.

John R. Graham, 164 S. Clinton-st., Chicago, says:

"Munyon's Cold Cure and Cough Cure taken alternately will break up the worst form of a cold in 12 hours. I know this from experience."

Mr. M. Harme, salesman at the Sterling Clothing Store, State and Jackson streets, speaking of Munyon's cures, says:

"My wife has been a great sufferer from neuralgia for many years. Her agony at times has been something awful. I induced her to try Munyon's Neuralgia Cure and now she is absolutely free from all pain. I have used the Headache Cure myself and it has never failed me."

Munyon's Remedies act almost instantly, speedily curing the most obstinate cases. Rheumatism cured in from 1 to 3 days. Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles quickly relieved. Catarrh positively cured. Headache cured in 5 minutes. Nervous diseases promptly cured. Kidney troubles, Piles, Neuralgia, Asthma, and all Female Complaints quickly cured. These remedies are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25c per vial. Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life and vigor to weak and debilitated men. Price $1.

If you have any doubt as to the nature of your disease and desire the advice of an eminent specialist call at the MUNYON OFFICES, 95 Washington-st. Not a penny to pay for examination or advice.

If you have Catarrh or any Throat or Lung Complaint call and receive a free trial local treatment. We positively cure Catarrh.

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In a glass of water is a dose; 120 doses in one bottle. Price $1.

SULPHUME is a new electrochemical discovery, and an infallible cure for:

RHEUMATISM	SORE THROAT
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Valuable book free. Sulphume Co., Chicago.

For sale by Gale & Blocki, Buck & Rayner, Dale & Sempill, Rogers & Diamond, James Thompson, and all wholesale druggists.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR

RUPTURE

TRADE PROGRESS IS SLOW

WEEK'S BUSINESS SITUATION SHOWS BUT LITTLE CHANGE.

Conditions, While No Better than for the Previous Week, Are No Worse—Fears of a Break in Kaffir Stocks Affecting American Securities Prove Groundless—Gold Reserve Still Holds Steady at $93,000,000—Demand for Money Good.

Conditions of trade and finance during the week ending Saturday showed but little change over the preceding week. The gold reserve continues steady with a balance of $93,000,000 and with exchange rates at a point where shipments to Europe are not likely to be heavy. There was a decline of ½c on sterling rates early in the week and figures remained at that point until Friday, when there was a partial recovery. The rates still continue below the normal shipping point, however, and the probability now is that there will be no further withdrawals of moment.

The one fear entertained in connection with the gold reserve was that a break in Kaffir stocks in London would cause the holders of American securities to sell and that this would result in a balance against the United States. Saturday was settlement day in London and many feared the inevitable crash would come then and that stocks would go down faster than they have gone up. The day passed, however, and these fears were not realized. The market waited for the Kaffir settlement and there was the usual scarcity of outside business. As a result of the easy tone on the London market there was some buying there of St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and Union Pacific. Foreign houses said there would be no trouble and Barney Barnato was quoted in a cable as saying he would risk his fortune, if it were necessary, in the protection of the settlement. From cable reports the slight break of a week ago has been fully recovered and confidence has apparently been restored in mining shares, not only in London, but on the continent. Further reports from the South African gold fields are of rather an encouraging nature. They tend to show stability in many of the securities about which fears had before been entertained. Among the conservative element of the financial world, however, there is a belief that the end of the wild speculation is near at hand. Prices have gone to a point where no ordinary output would justify the investment. When the time does come and there is a break in the price of Kaffir stocks it is almost certain to have a considerable effect upon such American stocks as are handled extensively on the other side. Holders of American securities who may happen to be caught in the break will want to realize and the putting of their holdings on the market will cause a break in many of them. If realizing sales are heavy it is likely to affect the gold reserve, which cannot under present conditions stand a heavy drain.

The demand for money continues fairly good and rates are up to the figures given last week. Call loans range from 4½@5 per cent, with time loans at 5½@6 per cent. The New York bank statement showed decreases in all items except in circulation, which showed but a small increase. The decrease in deposits amounted to $6,608,300, and in loans the decrease was $3,596,200. The demand for money in New York is not good. The statement shows the banks there now hold $14,176,900 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule. In Chicago, however, conditions are better, and there has been a fairly active demand for money. Chicago clearings show an increase of $2,268,420 over the totals for the corresponding week of last year, while the balances show a decrease of $520,900.

Worthington C. Ford, the statistician of the Treasury Department, has recently written an article in which he declares that "unless something very unexpected happens there will be no deficit in the national revenues in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896." This statement is based on statistics of the department which Mr. Ford has prepared and on the present conditions of business. He argued that the future will see an advance in the price of sugar, and this argument has been partially fulfilled by an increase which has come since the article was written. As the duty is based on the value of sugar imported, this will make a considerable difference in the customs to be collected by the government.

According to the government report on the condition of cotton October is the most unfavorable month shown for some years. This is hardly borne out, however, by the developments. The cotton crop, as has been stated previously, will fall short of first expectations, but the price is advancing, having reached 9 3-16c in New York. There are many who express the belief that there will be an advance to 10c within a short time.

On the local stock market the week has been a disappointing one. Nearly all securities have been weak and the aggregate of sales is under what the past would have given reason to believe the week would bring forth. There have been no developments during the week to account for the decline which has come in the prices of many of the securities, however. To the contrary, the reports from street car companies have been uniformly good and in addition to this the settlement of the loop question now seems near at hand. Aside from some little details of a minor character the loop question has practically been ended, and it is expected the ordinance giving the company the right to build on Wabash avenue and on Harrison street, or such other street as may be desired for the southern line, will be passed and be approved by the Mayor within the next few days. As soon as it is finished work will be begun. All the iron has been contracted for and nearly all the foundations are now in on Fifth avenue. Unless some unforeseen delay arises the loop will be completed and in operation in the early spring. When this is completed there is bound to be a considerable increase in the traffic of the elevated roads with only a small increase in expense.

The International Packing and Provision company will probably be reorganized soon after the arrival of Levy Mayer, who is expected in Chicago today. The stock in this company has gone during the week to the lowest point it has ever touched, common selling as low as 3 and preferred as low as 9. Reorganization is the only thing, in the minds of many people, which will save the company. It is proposed to either scale down the bonds and to make an assessment upon the stock or to issue preferred stock in the place of the bonds and to make an assessment.

Chicago Gas reorganization is still in the future. There has been a raid during the last week which sent the price below 66, but there was a recovery Saturday to 70¼, the stock closing at 70. It is said the plan of reorganization will positively be submitted to the Attorney-General this week.

General improvement of a conservative character was noted in the wholesale merchandise markets during the week. Nearly everywhere a good, seasonable business was reported. The outlook is all that could be expected. In the dry goods trade the large volume of trade of the previous week was duplicated. Mail orders were heavy and the personal attendance from near by territory fair. Holiday trade, particularly in notions and fancy goods, has opened with a vim that presages an active season. Woolen goods were in better demand and prices a shade higher.

Boot and shoe dealers generally look for an advance in prices. Certain it is that with leather at present prices values can go no lower. By bearish tactics the price of sole leather was weakened slightly by a few houses outside the trust, but it was not taken as a sign of an easier feeling. The flurry had no effect on shoe prices. Trade was only moderate, as the weather is not yet forcing extensive sales for winter wear.

Receipts of wool for the week were 99,345 lbs, compared with 500,635 lbs for the corresponding week a year ago. Shipments were heavy at 1,214,288 lbs, against 1,440,427 lbs a year ago. There was no essential change in prices, and business was of a moderate order, but some improvement over the previous week was noted. Dealers assert that the demand in Europe is bound to create a better demand on this side.

Anthracite coal advanced 25c per ton, and another upturn is slated for Oct. 15. The local stock has not been as meager for several years, and a sudden flurry of cold weather would develop an unprecedented situation. Country dealers are finding great difficulty in securing coal. The wholesalers are well supplied with orders which they are at a loss to know how to fill, as the supply has to be husbanded to fill contracts already made. Bituminous coal advanced in sympathy with the hard varieties.

The hide market late in the week showed declining tendencies. No. 1 country hides were down to 8c, and No. 2 to 7c.

The few cargoes of lumber that came in sold readily. However, had receipts been large difficulty would have been experienced in effecting sales, as the wholesale shippers display no eagerness to purchase. Piece stuff sold fairly well at former prices. Shingles were active, but prices were easy. Cargo prices were as follows: Piece stuff, dry, short, $9.50; short green, $9.00@9.50; dry common inch, $9.50@11.00; long piece stuff, $11.00@11.50; cull inch, $7.00@7.50; hemlock piece stuff, short, $6.25@8.00; timbers, $11.00@11.50; shingles, pine, $1.70@1.85; cedar shingles, $1.30@1.50; pine lath, $1.50.

Quotations at the yards were as follows:

Stock board, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$41.00@47.00
Inch finishing, uppers	30.00@45.00
Siding, first and second clear	21.00@21.50
Common and cull boards	10.00@13.50
Flooring, A and B	33.00@34.50
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft	15.50@16.50
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 16 ft	10.50@13.00
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 20 ft	13.00@16.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 22 to 24 ft	13.00@15.00
Shingles, choice to extra	2.00@ 2.25
Lath, dry	1.50

The feature in the wheat market continues to be its extreme sensitiveness. Local bears persist in selling it short, ostensibly on the big receipts in the Northwest, and find it difficult to cover with December in the vicinity of 60c. Northwestern receipts have been the bugbear of the local trade all season. It is surprising that the receipts are not considered more of a depressing factor in Minneapolis and Duluth. There are more buyers than sellers of cash grain in those markets and millers and elevator-men are bidding for wheat to arrive any time before December ½c over the current price of that future. Millers are running full time all over the spring wheat section not only in the large milling towns, but at the smaller interior points. There are people who claim that the activity in spring wheat milling circles is under estimated and that the receipts of the crop year at the two principal towns will not exceed those of last season. They do not question the size of the crop at all, but say that the recent heavy and continuous movement from the country has been due in part to the extremely favorable weather. Millers have made contracts for flour 60 days in advance, and as they have been reporting an excellent export demand the clearances will no doubt be heavy from now on. In regard to the Northwestern receipts it is claimed country elevator-men are short to the farmers heavily and that the Northwest has as much wheat bought here as it has hedged in this market. The excellent demand from exporters, millers, and elevator-men in the Northwest has made hedging here unnecessary, while the Southwest, which usually sells heavily in Chicago at this season, has practically no wheat to market here. All these conditions in connection with the low current price of wheat tend to make shorts nervous and the frequent sharp bulges of the wheat were due to the incipient panic among them. Export clearances figured up half a million bushels on two consecutive days last week, but the total for the week was not heavy. Preliminary estimates indicate that the supplies to Europe last week were moderate, the amount put afloat being much less than the previous week. It is somewhat surprising that the exports of spring wheat have not been larger as the differences between prices in the Northwestern markets and in Liverpool show a handsome margin of profit. Supplies of wheat at the seaboard are remarkably small and the difference between Chicago and New York prices promises to widen materially if the present demand for lake tonnage continues. The local demand for milling lots of wheat has been excellent and cash wheat in store is being held at anywhere from 1½c to 3c over December price. The speculative market shows signs of elevator manipulation, and as May wheat works up into the vicinity of 65c there seems to be plenty of it for sale.

A moderate increase in the visible supply is looked for today, but the visible supply is not increasing in proportion to the large movement. The visible supply east of the Rockies now stands 41,832,000 bu, against 73,614,000 bu last year and 63,275,000 bu in 1893. After fourteen weeks of winter and seven weeks of spring wheat receipts the following are the changes at the nine primary points and at the seaboard since July:

	July 1, 1895. bu.	Oct. 5, 1895. bu.
Chicago	17,365,000	14,974,000
Minneapolis	10,987,000	8,263,000
Duluth	670,000	5,013,000
Milwaukee	267,000	463,000
St. Louis	81,000	960,000
Toledo	301,000	975,000
Detroit	287,000	441,000
Kansas City	83,000	854,000
Peoria	37,000	92,000
Lakes and canal	274,000	2,072,000
New York	4,194,000	4,494,000
Boston	142,000	97,000
Philadelphia	171,000	330,000
Baltimore	349,000	523,000

The wheat market has shown signs of working toward a little higher level, but the lack of outside and public speculation is shown in the difficulty in maintaining advances. The trade is nearly entirely professional, and a large majority of the traders of that class which always purposes to move with the tide. When the outside speculator becomes interested the market will not be so readily manipulated and advances so quickly checked.

In corn and oats the depressing factors have been the fine weather and the assurance of an enormous yield. The government report reduced the condition of corn slightly, but leaves a basis for figuring a crop of over two and a quarter million bushels, while a heavy increase in the already heavy estimate of the yield of oats was indicated. Shipping operations have been interfered with to some extent by the sharp advance in lake freight rates, caused by activity in the iron market. Shippers joined the receivers in selling the nearby futures, and October corn worked below May price. Low records in both corn and oats have been made and broken. There is no great speculative interest in coarse grains, and the action of the market is dominated to a great extent by wheat.

Provisions have ruled exceedingly dull with the possibility of spread of hog cholera about the only speculative consideration. There is nothing to indicate more than a moderate cash demand. Receipts of hogs are large, but if this is simply an indication that hog cholera is becoming epidemic, it is not a bearish factor.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for last week:

	Closed Oct. 5.	Price range for week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Oct. 13, 1894.
WHEAT.				
Oct	59⅜	57⅛@ 60¼	59⅛	51
Dec	63⅜	58⅝@ 61½	60⅛	53
CORN.				
Oct	30	28 @ 30	29	49
May	29¼	28⅛@ 29¼	29¼	49½
OATS.				
Oct	17⅞	17⅛@ 17⅞	17⅛	28
May	20⅜	20 @ 20½	20⅜	32½
MESS PORK.				
Jan	9.52½	9.37½@9.47½	9.47½	12.62½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Jan	5.82½	5.72½@5.85	5.77½	7.32½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Jan	4.85	4.75 @4.90	4.82½	6.40

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS.

TO 12 M.

5000 Atch C-P 1st. 44½	10000 M K-E 1st.. 94¾
13000 Atch 4s. 81¼@⅜	1000 M P 3d ... 114
12000 Atch 2d 3-4s Class A ... 33@¼	39000 M-O g m 4s ... 65¾@66⅝
1000 BW-W Co 5s. 103¾	1000 Mor-E 1st ... 145
9000 C N J gen 5s. 119½	5000 NC-St L1st.. 133
5000 C-O con 5s ... 112½	10000 N Y L E-W new 2d con.. 78½
4000 C-O gen 4½s. 79¾	1000 do D M-Co ctfs stpd ... 78¼
10000 C B-Q deb 5s. 103¼	1000 N Y N H-H 4s cons deb ctfs. 137¼
5000 C H-E 1st ... 112½	1000 N1W M-W d. 66½
20000 C-N P 1st Tr Co ctfs ... 48@¼	20000 NP 1st cp. 118@⅛
2000 C R I-P 6s ... 130½	1000 N P 1st reg.. 118
1000 CRI-P Ex 5s. 105¼	90000 N P con 5s .. 39
1000 CS L-NO 5s. 121	35000 do tr rects ... 38⅜
5000 C C C-St L St L Div 4s ... 95	1000 N Pterm 1st. 104
5000 C L-W 1st ... 100	3000 Ogn I 1st.. 96½@¾
2000 Cal-9th Av1st. 111½	10000 Ogn Imp Co con 5s ... 38¼@⅜
7000 Con Gas Co C 1st 5s ... 88¾	2000 O R-N 1st ... 111¾
44000 D-R G 4s.. 91¼@92	75000 O S L-U con TrCo cfs. 60¼@61½
1000 D-RG Imp 5s 90	10000 O S L-U Cll tr 5s ... 33
2000 DS SO-A 5s.. 101	11000 OgnS Line 6s. 105
7000 E con gold 7s. 143	12000 do Tr Co ctfs. 106½
1000 Eq G-FCh 1st 96½	35000 P-R gen 4s... 89
8000 FtW-DC 1st. 71	9000 do Tr Co ctfs 79½
2000 do Tr Co ctfs. 71	1000 R G W 1st.... 77¾
8000 H-H g m 4s.. 72	6000 St L S W 1st ... 81@½
20000 K P 1st cons Tr Co ctfs ... 84¼	5000 StP-SC 1st ... 129½
10000 LS-MS 2d cp. 123½	3000 SA-A P4s.... 62
10000 Lex Av-P 1st. 111	25000 S-W 1st Tr Co ctfs ... 63½
6000 Little Rock-M 1st Tr Co ctfs 37	3000 So Ry 1st 5s. 96½
3000 L-N cons ... 107	10000 Tx-NO con 5s 94⅜
5000 L-N unfd gld 4s ... 84@¼	1000 Tx P 1st 5s.. 91½
1000 ManBycon 5s 98	56000 do 2d inc.. 26¼@⅜
3000 Met El 1st ... 120¼	21000 TStL-KC 1st. 77
2000 do 2d ... 109¼	13000 U P6s 1897... 100
5000 Mx N 2d in 6s 8	37000 do '98 ... 100⅝
3000 MichCts 1981. 119	12000 U P D-G 1st. 42@½
1000 M-St P 1st S W Div ... 117	20000 US Cord 1st T Co ctfs ... 17⅝
12000 do W M Div 112½@113	10000 US L Co 6s. 114@⅛
10000 M K-T 1st 4s 88½@¾	1000 Wab 1st 5s.. 108⅜
7000 M K-T 2d ... 66	1000 Wab2d mtg5s 78

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—Stocks:

Description.	Sales.	Ope.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	500	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21⅛
Amn. Sugar	250	109	109⅜	109	109
Do pfd	50	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
Bay State Gas	4,800	11⅜	12⅛	11⅜	12
Bell Telephone	300	199⅞	199⅞	199⅞	199⅞
C., B. and Q.	400	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
Erie Tel	450	66⅝	67⅝	66⅝	67
Illinois Steel	100	81	81	81	81
Mex. Central	300	13	13⅛	13	13
Westing. E. pfd	30	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
Wolverine	50	7	7	7	7

BONDS.

1000 Atch 4s ... 81¼	5000 do 2d inc ... 12⅝
5000 do 2d 5s.. 32¼@33	3000 Ill St cov 5s .. 97
15000 Mex C 4s ... 70@¼	3000 Little R 1s ... 95
35000 Mex Cent 1st inc ... 34½@25	2000 Bos Gas 2d .. 57¼
	5000 do inc ... 38

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Prices in Grain and Provisions at Leading Points.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 12.—Wheat—The local market sold on a range of ⅝c today, as against a range of 1c in Chicago for December wheat. There was a stubborn contest on all through the short session, and in the main the bulls had the best of it, because they demonstrated that the market had strength, even on the last day of the week and without much activity in any direction. It was only on the last trades that prices broke, and then it was looked upon more as due to an evening-up process incident to the realizing on scalp traders than to weakness. The crowd was not disposed to buy at the last because of the intervening holiday, and holders of "long" wheat took profits at the close. The general situation was quiet, not much news being offered to influence the situation. December wheat opened ⅛c lower, at 55⅝c, but held against further decline until near the close. The price advanced to 56⅛c, and held steady and firm close to that point until the last break, when it sold off to 55¾@55⅝c and closed. May opened at 59⅞c, advanced to 60¼c, and closed at 59⅞c. Cash wheat maintained its strong position, with ½c bid promptly as a premium for contract wheat over December price. Flour—Steady and firm; first patents, $3.10@3.50; first clears, $2.50@2.65; second clears, $2.30@2.35; bakers', $2.50@2.55.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12.—Grain—Wheat—Strong; spot and month, 65¼@65⅜c; December, 67⅜@67½c; steamer No. 2 red, 62¼@62⅜c. Receipts, 6,900 bu. Southern wheat by sample, 66@68c; on grade, 63@66c. Corn—Firm; spot, 36⅜@36½c; month, 36¼@36⅜c; year, 33¼@33⅜c. Receipts, 10,000 bu; shipments, 34,000 bu. Southern white corn, 36@38c; yellow, 37½@38c. Oats—Dull, weak; No. 2 white Western, 27½@28c; mixed, 23¾@24c. Receipts, 14,000 bu. Rye—Steadily held; No. 2, 44@45c near by; 47c Western. Receipts, 520 bu. Hay—Quiet. Grain freights—Steady and unchanged. Butter, eggs, and cheese—Firm and unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 12.—Grain—Wheat steady. No. 1 hard, cash, 58⅛c; October, 58⅛c December, 58⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 56⅝c; October, 56⅝c; November, 57c; December, 57⅛c; May, 61⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 53⅝c; No. 3 do, 50⅝c; rejected, 45⅝c; to arrive, wheat, No. 1 hard, 58⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 57c. Rye, 36½c. No. 2 oats, 19⅛c; No. 3 oats, 19c. Receipts—Wheat, 291,525 bu; oats, 11,485 bu; rye, 4,585 bu; barley, 32,300 bu; flax, 185,335 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 339,480 bu; flax, 86,165 bu. Wheat stocks here will soon show an increase of about 400,000 bu this week.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 12.—Grain—Wheat active and unchanged early, closed weak and lower; No. 2 hard, 59¼@60c; No. 2 red, 62@64c; rejected, 30@37c. Corn slow; No. 2 mixed, 25c; No. 2 white, 25c. Oats slow and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 15@16c; No. 1 white, 17¾@18¼c. Rye, No. 2, 37c. Flaxseed steady; September, 84c. Hay firm; timothy, $10.00@11.00; prairie, $5.50@6.50. Receipts—Wheat, 73,800 bu; corn, 17,500 bu; oats, 22,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 15,300 bu; corn and oats, none.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 12.—Grain—Wheat—Lower, weak; No. 2 cash, 66¼c; December, 67⅝c. Corn—Active, steady; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 4 mixed, 27c; No. 3 yellow, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c. Oats—Active, firm; No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 3 white, 22c. Rye—Active, steady; No. 2, 43½c. Clover-seed—Active, lower; prime cash, October, $4.30. Receipts—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 39,500 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 974 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; cloverseed, 225 bags.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 12.—Grain—Corn firmer; No. 2, 28¾c; No. 3, 28c. Oats active, steady; No. 2 white, 19c; No. 3 do, 17⅞@18¼c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 40c. Whisky firm; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for high wines. Receipts—Wheat, 4,800 bu; corn, 70,750 bu; oats, 95,000 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 11,200 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 4,800 bu; corn, 37,500 bu; oats, 96,250 bu; rye, none; barley, 6,300 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—Grain—Wheat lower; cash, 63c; December, 63¼@63⅜c; May, 67c. Corn higher; cash, 27⅛c; December, 24⅜c; year, 24⅜c; May, 26⅝c. Oats higher; cash and October, 17c; December, 18c; May, 20¼@20⅜c. Rye quiet; 37c. Pork higher; jobbing, $8.62½@8.75. Lard nominal; prime, $5.65; choice, $5.70. Lead higher; $3.15. Spelter nominal; $3.92½. Flaxseed lower; 90½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Grain—Spring wheat—Demand light; No. 1 hard cash, 68⅛c; No. 1 Northern, new, 64⅛c. Winter wheat—No demand; No. 2 red, 68⅛c. Corn—Offerings light; No. 2 yellow, 37c; No. 3 yellow, 36¼@36½c; No. 2 corn, 36c. Oats—Unsettled; demand light; No. 2 white, 24¼c; No. 3 white, 22@22⅜c; No. 2 mixed, 21@21½c. Flour—Firm; demand fair.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 12.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.20; good, $1.25. Spirits—Steady; 25@25½c. Tar firm. Turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot firm; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 5s 2d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2½d; No. 1 California, 5s 3d. Futures closed steady, with near and distant positions 1d higher, business about equally distributed; October, 5s 2¼d; November, 5s 2¾d; December, 5s 3¼d; January, 5s 3¾d; February, 5s 4¼d; March, 5s 4¾d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, 3s 4½d. Futures closed steady, with near positions ¼d higher and distant positions unchanged to ¼d higher; business heaviest on early positions; October, 3s 4½d; November, 3s 4½d; December, 3s 4¾d; January, 3s 3¼d; February, 3s 3d; March, 3s 3d. Flour steady; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 9d.

Provisions—Bacon quiet; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 34s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 36s; long clear, light, 38 to 45 lbs, 34s; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 31s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 38s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 38s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 33s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 44s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American, nominal. Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 57s 6d; medium, 51s 3d. Lard dull; prime Western, 29s 3d; refined, in pails, 31s 6d. Cheese firm; demand moderate; finest American white, new, 37s; do colored, 37s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 70s; good, 55s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s. Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s 3d. Linseed oil—20s 9d. Petroleum—Refined, 7¼d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarters, 3¾d; hindquarters, 6¼d.

Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7.

Hops—At London [Pacific coast], £1 15s.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 7	23,644	502	37,174	16,087
Tuesday, Oct. 8	7,246	600	30,047	28,932
Wednesday, Oct. 9	18,656	441	38,700	28,999
Thursday, Oct. 10	12,597	367	31,987	16,226
Friday, Oct. 11	4,090	288	29,310	9,741
Saturday, Oct. 12	700	50	17,000	1,000
Total	66,933	2,248	184,218	98,685
Previous week	70,485	4,173	162,084	90,846
Cor. week 1894	73,344	4,029	107,607	95,691
Cor. week 1893	76,976	5,469	105,576	65,462
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 7	3,788	62	9,588	2,866
Tuesday, Oct. 8	2,970	13	6,406	2,692
Wednesday, Oct. 9	4,526	5	7,673	8,130
Thursday, Oct. 10	4,077	21	9,261	2,862
Friday, Oct. 11	4,124	49	9,320	4,253
Saturday, Oct. 12	600	....	4,000	2,000
Total	20,085	150	46,284	22,803
Previous week	23,804	659	49,015	13,553
Cor. week 1894	23,355	238	49,268	19,690
Cor. week 1893	19,162	366	46,405	11,785

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	67,000	184,200	98,700
Kansas City	54,000	48,000	21,000
Omaha	20,000	18,000	2,400
St. Louis	20,100	30,500	12,600
Total	161,100	280,700	134,700
Previous week	151,200	249,800	132,000
Two weeks ago	159,700	198,000	130,500
Corresponding week 1894	168,900	194,200	134,800
Corresponding week 1893	167,000	163,700	83,300

Today's receipts are estimated at 21,000 cattle, 36,000 hogs, and 20,000 sheep, and the coming week at 70,000 cattle, 180,000 hogs, and 90,000 sheep, against 73,108 cattle, 153,224 hogs, and 93,425 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle—Saturday's cattle market was dull and prices nominally unchanged. Less than 1,000 arrived and most of them were billed direct to slaughterers. Closing prices were about the same as a week ago for natives and 10@20c higher for rangers. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs	$5.25@5.50
Choice to fancy, 1,350@1,500 lbs	4.65@5.20
Good to choice, 1,200@1,450 lbs	4.15@4.85
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.60@4.40
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs	3.40@4.00
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.85@3.65
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.00@2.80
Inferior to good canning cows	1.25@2.15
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs	2.25@3.90
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@6.00
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs	2.75@3.90
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.90@2.80
Western range steers	2.95@4.40

Hogs—Trade active at Friday's prices, or 10@15c lower than a week ago. The market closed firm, with 4,000 left. Quality generally poorer, with pigs plentiful. Dealers are looking for a big run of pigs the coming week. Heavy closed at $3.50@4.20; mixed, $3.70@4.22½; light, $3.60@4.20; and pigs, $1.75@4.10.

Sheep—Only 1,000 sheep arrived Saturday, but the week ran out nearly 99,000, or 3,000 more than the previous largest week's receipts. The market Saturday was quiet and unchanged. Lambs quotable at $2.75@4.60; native sheep, $1.25@3.90; Texas, $1.75@2.80; and Westerns, $2.00@3.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; shipments, 2,200. With the usual Saturday's light receipts there was a very slow market, and the bulk of the sales were in retail lots at previous prices. Shipping steers, range, $4.40@4.50; dressed beef grades, $3.50@4.85; light steers, $2.50@3.50; Texas and Indian steers, $2.50@3.50; bulk of all kinds of cows, $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 8,400. Market firmer; heavy, $3.75@4.15; mixed, $3.60@4.05; light, $3.85@4.15. Sheep—Receipts, 500; shipments, 800. Market trifling supply and only retail trade at previous prices.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 3,200. Market slow but steady. Texas steers, $2.00@3.00; Texas cows, $1.90@2.50; beef steers, $2.50@5.20; native cows, $1.00@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.75; bulls, $1.50@2.60. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 2,800. Market weak and 5c lower. Bulk of sales, $3.75@3.90; heavies, $3.50@4.00; packers', $3.75@4.00; mixed, $3.70@3.95; lights, $3.25@3.90; Yorkers, $3.80@3.90; pigs, $2.15@3.85. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 2,100. Market steady; lambs, $2.85@4.50; muttons, $2.25@3.25.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady; active; all sold early. Native steers, $3.70@5.20; Western steers, $2.90@4.25; Texans, $2.25@3.35; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.75; canners, $1.50@2.35; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.80; calves, $2.50@3.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.50@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,700. Quality only fair; market steady with yesterday's close; active. Heavy, $3.75@3.85; mixed, $3.70@3.75; light, $3.70@3.80; pigs, $2.25@3.50; bulk sales, $3.70@3.80. Sheep—Market steady. Natives, $2.25@3.25; Westerns, $2.25@3.00; sheep, $2.00@2.75; lambs, $3.00@4.50.

EVANSTON A PREY TO DOG THIEVES.

Many Valuable Animals Have Disappeared from There.

Evanston police are looking for a gang of dog thieves which is believed to be at work in that city. Many valuable dogs have been disappearing and no trace of them can be found.

Many of the losers are willing to pay large rewards for the return of their animals.

Some time ago a greyhound belonging to Mrs. Harry Farwell, No. 1506 Maple avenue, disappeared. Yesterday John B. Kirk lost a large St. Bernard dog, and at the same time an Irish setter belonging to B. Walcott of Judson avenue disappeared. Miss Millford, No. 1914 Orrington avenue, and R. L. Hobson, No. 1810 Wesley, have also lost valuable dogs.

SEEK FOR NEW HOMES.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES MADE FOR THE RESTLESS CLASS.

Characteristic Subterfuges of Farmers Who Think It Necessary to Make Misleading Statements in Order to Secure the Equivalent of a Half Regular Rate—Homeseekers Are Largely from Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan—Effect of Big Crops Upon the Sale of Excursion Tickets.

After the Ohio or Indiana farmer has gathered his harvest and marketed his hogs he is usually seized with a desire to go out to Nebraska, or Kansas, or Minnesota to visit his son-in-law or old-time neighbor.

Railroad General Passenger Agents have made a study of this social tendency of rural life, and as a result the trunk lines have for years offered the tempting bait of reduced rates for "land seekers" or "homeseekers." The theory is that although the purchasers of reduced rate tickets may have no other intention than a friendly visit, they are sure to be seized with an emigration fever that eventually lands them as future patrons of the road selling the ticket.

Extra Trains for Excursionists.

This year there have been three land seekers' excursions out of Chicago and two more are yet to follow. On account of good crops and an awakening prosperity the business has been better than for the last half dozen years. Trunk lines like the Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago and Rock Island, which do the bulk of the homeseeker excursion business, have been compelled to run extra trains to accommodate the traffic on excursion dates.

Heretofore these excursions have demoralized rates, and the ticket scalpers have reaped a harvest larger than that of the farmers, for whose benefit the tickets are issued. This year the sale of these tickets is hedged about by such rigid restrictions the scalper has been almost completely shut out.

Passenger agents have figured the whole thing down to a percentage basis, and do not now expect more than twenty out of every hundred tickets sold will result in any benefit to the road.

Ticket agents can spot the excursion rater the moment he enters the office. He always carries an immense "bulgy" satchel and has many subterfuges. One of them entered the ticket office of the Burlington road the other day and proceeded to relate several chapters of family history.

Subterfuge of "Uncle Josh."

"I'm from Northern Injiany," he said, "and I've kinder got an idee I could du better somewhares in the West. My neighbor, Bill McCusick, who owns the farm just across the town line, has a daughter Sal. Now Sal she married the hired man, going on three years ago, and they located somewhares near Red Cloud, N'brasky. Sal's been writin' hum about the big crops and the cheap land and the fine climate, and I jest made up m'mind I'd run out there and see Sal and tell her all about the folks down hum. Ef I kin pick up 160 acres of that there land out there for anything less'n $18 an acre I'm going to hook onto it. I kin sell my old farm for $40 an acre any minnit, an' I reckon if what Sal writes hum is reliable, I kin raise more crops out thar than I kin here."

After the ticket to Red Cloud had been deposited in an old leather pocketbook the purchaser was followed out of the office by a TRIBUNE reporter who had just been talking with the ticket agent about the harvest excursions and the subterfuges of the country purchaser of reduced rates.

Assuming to have a message to send to friends at Red Cloud, "Uncle Josh"—that ought to have been his name if it isn't—was engaged in conversation. After certain suspicions about confidence men had been allayed the true story of the visit to Nebraska was secured.

"I told that there agent," said Uncle Josh, "that I was thinkin' of buyin' sum land out there if I could do any better, but bless your stars I couldn't be hired to trade my Injiany farm for the hull State of N'brasky. You see, Sal is my daughter, and I am goin' out to see her'n the grandchildren. It wouldn't never hav dun to told the agent that, for then maybe I couldn't got the reduced rate. Sure, Sal does write about the big crops Jim has raised this year, but you don't ketch an ol' Injiany farmer like me locatin' where there is blizzards and drouts. I calcerlate to stay about two weeks, and I have some sample oats in that thar hand bag that'll make Jim's eyes stick out. I jest plowed the land and dragged in the seed and then didn't do a thing but wait till thrashin time. Them thare oats turned out nigh onto 100 bushel to the acre and I got 12 cents a bushel for them at the station. 'For I get back I'll make Sal and Jim wanter buy an excursion ticket back to Injiany."

Allowances Made for White Lies.

Railroad officials have made allowances for many cases of the kind above described and yet maintain the excursion rate for homeseekers is a good investment.

P. S. Eustis, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Burlington road, said: "For the excursion of Sept. 24 we sold 1,300 special rate tickets to points in our territory. Out of that number we have reason to believe not more than 150 made arrangements to locate along our lines, but we expect to get the business they will bring to our road for years to come. Most of our homeseeking business is to points in Nebraska, Northern Kansas, and Wyoming. On our Northwestern line, which runs into Billings, Mont., we have located at least 2,000 families through the medium of homeseekers' excursions. Near Sheridan, Wyo., there is a large section of irrigated land and there has been a large emigration in that direction. The Burlington has no land of its own on the market. The original grant of 2,500,000 acres is almost entirely sold out, so the only benefit we get from the homeseekers is the indirect benefit of additional traffic. For the excursion of Aug. 29 we sold only about 200 tickets; for that of Sept. 10 about 1,000, and for that of Sept. 24 1,300. For the last we were compelled to run two special trains. The habit of visiting other sections of the country is growing upon the farmer and we try to encourage it. Those who visit one section of the country this year may not be tempted at once to make a change, but we are almost sure to land them on the second visit if they make it, as they usually do."

The excursions described are directly authorized by the Western Passenger Association, of which twenty-eight railroads centering in Chicago are members. The plan which has been adopted this year, and which gives such general satisfaction because it prevents all manipulation by scalpers, is the scheme of Manager Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association.

Round Trip Costs the Fare One Way, Plus $2.

The price of a homeseeker's round trip excursion ticket to a given point is always the full regular fare one way, plus $2. The territory into which tickets may be sold is prescribed by circular letter to all the railroads and the date of the excursion is fixed. Only on the days named can the tickets be purchased. They are good for continuous passage on any regular or special train to the first point en route in the homeseekers' excursion territory as defined, and there the holder is entitled to stop-over privileges, allowing fifteen days for the completion of the journey. For the return journey the tickets are limited to continuous passage and the purchaser must leave his destination on one of the six specific days. The agent at destination must certify the holder of the ticket is the original purchaser and must collect of him $2 before the ticket is stamped as good for return. These restrictions in no wise hamper the person who purchases the ticket for legitimate purposes, but they make of the ticket a very undesirable commodity for a broker or scalper to handle.

Passenger Agent John Sebastian of the Rock Island road says this year there has been a reaction, and the homeseekers are again turning their attention to Kansas and Nebraska. They have heard of the big corn crop and returning prosperity in that section, and are anxious to investigate. Kansas is getting ready to send exhibition cars containing samples of her product all over the Eastern country, and contracts for transportation have already been made with Eastern roads. The excursion business on the Rock Island road has been largely to points in Texas. Sept. 24 it required a special train to carry 400 ticketholders to Fort Worth. Among these homeseekers were the agents of two colonies of Hollanders from Michigan who are going to locate on a tract of 50,000 acres just south of Houston.

The Rock Island has been sending out tourist car excursions to California weekly during the summer season. Last week there were three car-loads, and this week the service is to be increased to two excursions a week.

"Our homeseekers' excursion traffic is largely ticketed to points in Northwestern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and points in the Far West where fruit growing and irrigation is a factor," said General Passenger Agent W. B. Kniskern of the Chicago and Northwestern. "For the second and third excursions of the season we had to run special trains into Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa. The patrons of these are chiefly recruited from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Southern Illinois. More than one farmer has been enabled to sell his farm in the States named for from $75 to $100 an acre, and purchase other land capable of as high a state of cultivation at from $15 to $25 an acre. Diversified farming has made Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa an agricultural paradise. They talk of low prices for products, but the Iowa farmer who raises 100 bushels of oats to the acre gets a pretty good monetary return from his land even though he sells as low as 12 or 15 cents a bushel.

"We expect many people take advantage of the excursion rate who have no idea of seeking a new location, but are quite well satisfied if 20 per cent of the ticket purchasers ultimately locate along our lines."

Not all of those who buy land-seekers' excursion tickets are farmers, nor is it intended the sale of tickets shall be limited to that class. The Chicago patrons of the excursions of Sept. 10 and 24 comprised a number of mechanics and tradespeople who were looking for an opportunity to better their condition in life. Many of these were accompanied by their wives, who were expected to give due consideration to the social and educational advantages to the prospective new home.

There is but one more excursion authorized for this season, Oct. 22. The return trip on these tickets may commence Nov. 1, 5, 8, and 12.

WILL MAKE NO FURTHER CUTS.

Present Tariffs Not to Be Restored Till New Agreements Are Perfected.

In a circular to members of the Western Freight Traffic Association Chairman Midgley says in conformity with instructions from the Chairman of the Committee of Executive Officers he sent messages to the traffic officials of the various Western roads as follows:

"It was agreed at a meeting here yesterday of executive officers of Atchison, Alton, Burlington, Great Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Missouri Pacific, Northwestern, Rock Island, Wabash, and Wisconsin Central, that commencing today no rates should be made less than present published tariffs on any freight traffic destined to or from points within Western freight territory. Please give immediate effect to such instruction by promptly advising all your soliciting agents, East and West, to above effect, and requiring strict conformity therewith. Memphis road will be asked to coöperate."

NORTHERN PACIFIC RECEIVER ANDREW F. BURLEIGH.

[Andrew F. Burleigh, the Western receiver for the Northern Pacific railroad, is essentially a Yankton man, having gone to Yankton when only 3 years old, and it is there that his parents and grandparents reside. He was born at Kittaning, Pa., Jan. 7, 1858, and went to Yankton in 1861 with his father, who had been appointed agent for the Yankton Indians, and who was afterwards Delegate in Congress from Dakota Territory. At the time of young Burleigh's advent into Dakota his grandfather, Andrew J. Faulk, was Governor. When old enough to attend school young Andrew Burleigh was sent to Phillips Academy. In 1878 he graduated from the law school of the Iowa State University, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Yankton, but he soon went to Deadwood, where, being burned out in 1879, he moved to Miles City, where he first engaged in politics. He is a man of pleasing manners, and was soon elected Prosecuting Attorney for Custer County. In 1889 he moved to Seattle, where he became associated with some of the best legal talent in the State, and in 1891 was appointed counsel for the Oregon Improvement company, and was corporation attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad. His campaign speeches during the campaign of 1892 on the financial questions of the day won for him the praise of the Republican party. Mr. Burleigh has three children by his first wife, from whom he is divorced. He married his second wife two years ago.]

In conformity with the above all roads notified their soliciting agents yesterday to make no further cuts in rates. Restoration of rates now in effect will not be made until after the meetings of traffic officials, which convene in the Rookery next Wednesday. It is provided, however, that all rates must be restored by Nov. 1.

No definite instructions are given the traffic officials as to the kind of an agreement they should make. They are simply instructed to adopt agreements that in their judgment are calculated to secure the maintenance of rates, either by pooling, division of traffic, money penalties, or any other method.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Traffic Association roads for the following occasions: Ohio State Conference of Charities and Corrections, Delaware, O., Oct. 15 to 18, from points in Ohio only; Ancient Order of United Workmen, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 15 to 18, from Central Traffic Association points in Pennsylvania; Indiana State Conference of Charities and Corrections, Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 22 to 24, from points in Indiana only.

Western Passenger Association lines have agreed to grant reduced rates for the following occasions: People's Party State Convention, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 13 and 14, fare and one-third from points in Missouri; Annual Convention Western Catholic Union, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 16 to 18, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; G. A. R. Reunion, Galva, Ill., Oct. 22 and 23, open rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip from points in the counties of Henry, Stark, Rock Island, Knox, Mercer, and Whiteside; Annual Meeting Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' Association, Osage, Ia., Oct. 30 and 31, fare and one-third from points in Iowa.

Great Scarcity of Steel Rails.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—There is a scarcity of steel rails, which fact is evidenced by several Eastern and far Western railroad representatives who are in the city endeavoring to contract for early deliveries of an immense quantity of steel rails. The capacity of the rolling mills of Cleveland and Loraine exceeds that of the Eastern mills. The price of rails has gone up, owing to the choked condition of the Eastern mills. There are several syndicates represented in Cleveland at present which want from 20,000 to 70,000 tons each of steel rails. An effort was made at first by the different buyers to keep the fact that they were here to secure rails a secret, but it leaked out three or four days ago and as a result there was another rise in the price of rails. The new Staten Island railroad, which, it is supposed, is being built by the Standard Oil company, has a representative here who has spent three weeks trying to contract for 70,000 tons of rails for 1896 delivery. He has succeeded in placing a portion of his order.

New Line for Missouri Pacific.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The Missouri Pacific railway will likely have an independent line between Atchison and St. Joseph on the Kansas side of the river within a year. General Manager Doddridge inspected the route yesterday with a team and buggy. He was accompanied by other officials of the Missouri Pacific. As is generally known, the Missouri Pacific comes into St. Joe from Atchison on the Hannibal and St. Joseph tracks under a twenty year lease.

State Afraid of Its Legislature.

Forty prize-fights in Arkansas will injure the State less than one week's session of the late Legislature—Arkansas Gazette.

SURE OF BETTER PRICES.

ACTIVITY, HOWEVER, WILL PROBABLY BE IN SPECIALTIES.

Clear That Those in the Scheme for Remodeling Chicago Gas Are In for a Long Pull—Understood Union Pacific Is to Be Reorganized—Oregon Improvement After a Snap Receiver—London Settlements Are Going Through Easily.

New York, Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Bulls on the Grangers, particularly St. Paul, are sure the market will be better the coming week. It may. Conditions seem to favor some improvement in the general list. London is safe again for another month, probably, against a Kaffir collapse, the fortnightly settlement now proceeding seeming to go through much more easily than was expected. This should check selling for that side and possibly lead to some buying.

The frantic rate war among the Western roads, it is now promised, shall be stopped at once, and the trunk line agreement ought to help bullish sentiment a little. But no one expects any large volume of business. Activity will probably be confined, as it was last week, to specialties. Prominent among these will probably be Chicago Gas. When the scheme for remodeling the concern was mooted there was a rush to buy the stock, which carried it in a few days from about 60 to 72. Buyers were those who believed in the new plan and those who did not, but who said it was good for a substantial rise. The latter unloaded when the price got below 70, and broke it below 66. Yesterday the stock had recovered to 70 again.

The state of the case is this: It is clear from the terms of the plan of agreement that the people who have gone into the new scheme are in for a long pull. No temporary turn in the stock, no 10 per cent movement would call for the elaborate and costly preparations which have been made. The scheme, if successful, is considered likely to put the company on so sure a legal footing that the stock will sell up to par. It is also clear that the members of the committee and their friends have so much stock that they could not possibly sell it now without causing such a break in the price that profits might disappear and possibly losses take their place.

Pledged for Deposit.

A majority of the stock is already pledged for deposit, which indicates how large the holdings referred to must be. All holders of stock are asked to deposit, receiving therefor negotiable receipts. There seems no reason why any stockholder should not deposit. He holds now, not a certificate of stock proper, but a receipt of a Philadelphia trust company. If he deposits this he then holds the receipt of the committee, which is just as marketable.

If the remodeling scheme works successfully his property will be increased in value; if it does not he receives back his original deposit without loss or charge, and no harm done. Therefore the most that a depositor risks is to get his present certificates back minus the enhancement of market value which would certainly follow the success of the committee's scheme. By not depositing he lessens the chances of success.

It is objected by some that the committee has not published its plan in detail. It may be that it will never do it; never give more than a general outline. This for the obvious reason that there are many interests, more or less speculative, which will fight the movement at every stage. It is not wise to furnish them ammunition.

It is also objected that a scheme of consolidation failed before, though the promoters had the best legal advice. But the committee has some of the ablest lawyers in the country. It has the prestige of successful business-men, and it has the money. With this backing its chances of success seem tolerably good.

Union Pacific Reorganization.

Public attention will doubtless soon be directed to another reorganization scheme, that of the Union Pacific. A strong committee is named as backing it, and the underwriting syndicate is understood to have been completed, or nearly so. Of course Congress will have to be dealt with, and speculative considerations will inevitably play a large part.

Amsterdam, where so many of these securities are lodged, is buying the stock, and predictions are made of prices for it in the future, which seem rather extravagant. However, when one sees such a hopeless bankrupt as Reading strong above 20, Union Pacific at 15, with all the possibilities of speculation from reorganization, seems cheap enough.

In a market of specialties like the present, the attention of investors, which was some time ago directed to the bonds of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling road (a connection of the Lake Shore, which company has always been a holder of its securities), may now be turned to the preferred stock of the same company. When the bonds were mentioned they were below par. They are now 105. The earnings of the company are increasing so steadily that the preferred stock will begin paying 4 per cent dividends in January.

The affairs of the Oregon Improvement company are furnishing interesting matter for the street. Just before the old management was turned out it appears it had provided for the inevitable by preparing a petition to put the company into hands of a receiver of its own selection. It was ignominiously defeated at the annual election after a contest which was actually started only after the books had closed for the meeting. This bill has now been used to get a snap receivership, four days after default on the October coupon of the consolidated bonds, although the company has ninety days of grace on it. It is calling upon holders of the consolidated bonds to deposit them with a committee of its own for reorganization, which, supposing that the holders of these bonds are born fools, they will certainly do.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tone of the Speculation in London Is Firmer in Kaffirs.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The carry over of mining shares at the settlement was easily arranged and the tone of the markets today was firmer. They closed below the best. It is generally believed that the mining scare is over, but also possibly the boom too. Americans were steady to firm.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Prices in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Bulwer, 5c; Chollar, 40c; Crown Point, 40c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.35; Deadwood, 85c; Gould and Curry, 40c; Hale and Norcross, $1.30; Homestake, $20.00; Iron Silver, 20c; Mexican, 70c; Ontario, $8.00; Ophir, $1.40; Quicksilver, $3.25; do preferred, $16.50; Sierra Nevada, 95c; Standard, $2.20; Union Consolidated, 60c; Yellow Jacket, 40c.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—Allouez Mining company, $1.00; Atlantic, $21.00; Boston and Montana, $82.75; Butte and Boston, $17.50; Calumet and Hecla, $3.15; Centennial, $1.00; Franklin, $19.00; Kearsarge, $9.50; Osceola, $29.25; Quincy, $134.00; Tamarack, $133.00; Wolverine, $6.75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 12.—Alta, 7c; Alpha Consolidated, 11c; Andes, 40c; Belcher, 55c; Best and Belcher, 90c; Bodie Consolidated, 31c; Bullion, 15c; Bulwer Consolidated, 6c; Caledonia, 11c; Challenge Consolidated, 76c; Chollar, 57c; Confidence, $2.15; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.55; Consolidated Imperial, 3c; Crown Point, 45c; Exchequer, 3c; Gould and Curry, 49c; Hale and Norcross, $1.70; Julia, 1c; Justice, 65c; Kentuck Consolidated, 7c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 2c; Mexican, 68c; Mono, 10c; Mount Diablo, 15c; Occidental Consolidated, 15c; Ophir, $1.50; Overman, 16c; Potosi, 67c; Savage, 38c; Scorpion, 3c; Sierra Nevada, 87c; Silver Hill, 2c; Union Consolidated, 66c; Utah Consolidated, 8c; Yellow Jacket, 44c.

WILL MANAGE THE GRAND TRUNK.

Successful Career of Charles M. Hays, Who Takes L. J. Seargeant's Place.

C. M. Hay's resignation as General Manager of the Wabash railway system and his reported appointment to the position of General Manager of the Grand Trunk railway company's lines, with headquarters at Montreal, which was telegraphed from St. Louis, took everybody here by surprise. Mr. Hays was in this city Thursday and attended the meeting of the executive officers of the Western roads. Not a word did he say regarding his contemplated resignation from the Wabash or his appointment on the Grand Trunk to any of the high officials present at the meeting, and for this reason some of them were inclined to doubt the report telegraphed from St. Louis. Still, most people think the report is true. Mr. Hays left this city suddenly for St. Louis Thursday night and gave his proxy to act for him at Friday's meeting to the representative of another road.

The opinion is that Thursday afternoon Mr. Hayes received a cable dispatch from London announcing his appointment as General Manager of the Grand Trunk, and soon after left for St. Louis and on his arrival there Friday morning tendered his resignation as General Manager of the Wabash. The Grand Trunk is a much more important road than the Wabash, and it is therefore not at all surprising that he should give up his present position to accept the new one. In reality the General Manager of the Grand Trunk has practically the same power as if he were the President. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the new President, is not looked upon as a practical railroad man; he lives in London, England, and cannot give his immediate attention to the management of the property. The Grand Trunk people have certainly good reasons to congratulate themselves upon having been able to secure the services of so experienced and efficient a man for the responsible position of General Manager. C. M. Hays, or "Charley Hays," as he is familiarly known among all his friends, is yet a young man, being only 39 years of age, but his energy and executive ability, and above all, his genial manners and kindly disposition, have gained him a reputation of which much older men might well feel proud.

Mr. Hays was born May 16, 1856, at Rock Island, Ill. Entered railroad service Nov. 10, 1873, as a clerk in the passenger department of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad at St. Louis. He was rapidly advanced from one position to another until in 1874 he became chief clerk in the General Superintendent's office of the same road. In January, 1877, he was appointed private secretary to the General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, which position he left in 1884 to become secretary to the General Manager of the Wabash. In July, 1887, he was appointed General Manager of the Wabash, in which position he gained his present distinction.

A dispatch received from Detroit last evening confirms the report of Mr. Hays' appointment as General Manager of the Grand Trunk railway system, and says the change will occur in a month. L. J. Seargeant, the present General Manager of the Grand Trunk, it is reported, will be retained in the service of the company in another capacity, probably General Traffic Manager, a position which he held before he was made General Manager.

As regards Mr. Hays' successor on the Wabash nothing definite is known. Various names are mentioned for the position, but advices from St. Louis and Detroit are to the effect that Joseph Ramsey Jr., General Manager of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, will probably get the place. Frank H. Palmer, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Wabash at Chicago, is said to be slated for a promotion.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Stein—10007—Wm. Kelly, use of Reid, Murdock & Co., vs. Margaret Smith; on dflt., $264.29.—792—Thomas R. Jones vs. Wm. Koise; $200; appld.—401—Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. Co.; on ver., $350; appld. pltf.—574—W. N. Alley vs. August Thies; on ver., $505.49.

Judge Freeman—179—Thomas W. Patterson vs. Joseph W. Gehrig; $200; appld.—9675—Frank Kerting, use of Percival Steele, vs. Gustave A. Schillinger and John Doe; on ver., $619.75; appld.

Judge Goggin—9183—S. Baerlein vs. Carl Dernburg, Lipman Glick, and Joseph Horner; on dflt., $1,170.—8993—Christopher Strassheim and Philip Jaeger vs. Michael Morweiser; same, $548.71.

Judge Chetlain—9092—The Home National Bank of Chicago vs. Herman R. Powers and George S. Dale; on dflt., $2,993.50.—829—Louis W. Buckley vs. C. P. Cuckingham; on fidg., $20 and sat.

Judge Adams—16179—Chauncey T. Brown vs. K. Eichengreen; on ver., $200; appld.—5503—Minnie Reid vs. Mary Corrigan; on ver., $863.88; appld.—9483—Daniel M. McLaughlin vs. Chicago Herald Co.; on fidg., $1 and sat.

Judge Windes—1446—John Davis and Joseph Creswell, use of The John Davis Co. vs. Hamill Fire Escape Co.; on ver., $1,353; appld.

Judge Dunne—4226—Edith Brady vs. J. N. Hostetter; on fidg., $80; appld.—17997—Joseph Lefkovitz vs. Jacob and Sali Lefkovitz; on ver., $665; appld.—4364—Henry H. Brinton and Frank P. Clark vs. Conrad Kahler; on ver., $200; appld.

Judge Tuthill—7955—Raymond Hews & Co. vs. E. Cohen; on ver., $157.50 and sat.

Judge Clifford—4545—J. D. Belanger vs. M. Abrams; $140.74.—4289—Sarah A. Foster vs. City of Chicago; on ver., $600; appld. pltf.

Decrees.

Judge Horton—7215—Sniffen vs. Lamoreaux et al.; dec. sale.

Judge Brentano—1116—Divorce, Villa M. from Frank M. Blowers.—5215—Annie from Henry Vogt.—1333—Brophy, trustee, vs. Bain et al.; dec. sale.—687—Jones et al. vs. Forsberg et al.; decree.

Judge Payne—1448—Divorce, Emma from Milton H. Harris.

Court Calls for Monday.

Judge Tuthill—Short cause calendar Nos. 16260, 18740, 16409, 19232, 19012, 17208, 17962, 17582, 18009, 19180, 18886, 15885, 17112.

Judge Ewing—No. 121 on trial.

Judge Dunne—Trial call Nos. 5013, 5051, 5060, 5087.

Judge Freeman—No. 165582 on trial.

Judge Payne—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—Nos. 856, 1143, 1760.

Judge Hutchinson—Branch No. 3—Nos. 889, 899, 900.

Judge Gibbons—Branch No. 4—Nos. 1124, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 280, 64, 85, 919, 1457, 221, 851, 1171, 252, 266.

Judge Neeley—Branch No. 5—Nos. 2056, 2057, 1924, 1908, 2055, 1953, 1821, 454, 1904.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The court announced opinions today as follows: State vs. John F. Seery, appellant, Jones District, affirmed; John Mehlop, Son & Co., appellants, vs. E. S. Ellsworth et al., Hardin District; affirmed; W. L. Patten, appellant, vs. C. E. Amey, Marshall District, affirmed; L. W. Names, appellant, vs. Dwelling House Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass., Webster District, affirmed; Lucinda D. Crill, appellant, vs. B. T. Jeffrey, Sheriff, Carroll District, affirmed; Bell Morris, appellant, vs. The Excelsior Coal Company, Mahaska District, reversed.

American Skill Sets the Pace.

American locomotives have been shipped this year to Asia, Africa, South America, and Australia. And now comes an order from Europe for twenty freight and an equal amount of passenger engines. Russia may be backward in some matters, but she is ahead of many other countries in railway equipment.—St. Louis Republic.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF THE

FIDELITY INSURANCE,

Trust and Safe Deposit Company... of Philadelphia, issued upon the surrender of Certificates of the CHICAGO GAS COMPANY.

The questions which have been raised as to the legality of the arrangement under which the Fidelity Company holds the deposited stocks of the Chicago Gas Companies, and the resulting litigation, render it advisable and necessary that a plan should be adopted by which your rights shall be maintained and preserved, and the existing difficulties removed. The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of Fidelity Company certificates, have undertaken to act as a committee under an agreement and plan of consolidation filed with the Central Trust Company of New York, dated October 1, 1895.

The plan contemplates the merger or consolidation of the several companies whose properties are represented by the Fidelity Company certificates, so as to constitute one corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, and after making proper provision for the protection of the security of the guaranteed mortgage bonds, the issue of new certificates entitling the registered owners and holders thereof to the same proportional interest in the properties as is now represented by the Fidelity Company certificates.

Certificate holders are asked to deposit their certificates, properly indorsed, with the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall street, New York, under said agreement, on or before Oct. 17, 1895.

Negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company will be issued for the deposited certificates, and application will be made as soon as practicable to list the engraved receipts on the New York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the agreement can be had at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New York, Oct. 3, 1895.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL, Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
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ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, Oct. 3, 1895.

Dickinson Cement Co.

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FOR THE GOLDEN JUBILEE

MILWAUKEE ALL IN READINESS FOR ITS FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY.

City Profusely Decorated in Honor of the Anniversary and the Completion of the New City Hall—Brief Account of the Settlement and Early History—Great Bicycle Parade with a Bloomer Club in Line—Governors on Hand.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—Milwaukee is 50 years old. The golden jubilee of its incorporation as a city and the completion of its new city hall, one of the most magnificent public buildings in the West, will be appropriately celebrated Wednesday and Thursday.

Milwaukee was first made the permanent abode of white men as early as 1818, when Solomon Juneau and Jacques Vieau, Indian traders, built their huts on the banks of the river which has contributed so much to the commercial prosperity of the city, and established a post to barter for the furs of the red men who frequented the "Universal Council Grounds." It was not until 1840 that the straggling villages of Milwaukee on the east and north of the Milwaukee River, Kilbourntown, west of the river, and Walker's Point, south of the Menominee River, were consolidated into the City of Milwaukee. At that time the population was 9,000.

In 1833 the population all told only numbered twenty-five. Solomon Juneau, the trader and real founder of the little post, had great faith in its future, and through him many of the sturdy pioneers who contributed so much to the growth and development of the town were induced to make their homes in what was then this wilderness.

Among these were Byron Kilbourn and George P. Walker, who believed that the future metropolis of the West, the city that was to control all of the resources of the vast and fruitful country whose natural outlet is the great lakes, was to be Milwaukee.

Proud of Its Growth.

Milwaukee is justly proud of its wonderful growth. From the obscure trading post of 1818 to 1833, the straggling villages of 1845, and the town of 1846 has sprung the magnificent city of today has a population of 250,000 inhabitants, and its millions of foreign capital.

There has been practically no foreign capital used in the development of the city. Nearly all the business houses and great enterprises which flourish here today started from the humblest of beginnings, were never forced, but were allowed to grow and mature as the demand for them increased.

Milwaukee, though fifty years of age, is only in the infancy of its development, and the celebration of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday will not only commemorate the triumphs of the past but will also presage the glories of the future.

Demand of the People.

The semi-centennial celebration was arranged in response to a demand of the people, which found expression about a year ago. The people felt that some sort of a celebration should be had which would in some way commemorate the fifty years of achievement represented in Milwaukee.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association took the matter up and a committee of 100 of the leading citizens was formed to devise the plans.

This committee has been at work for months and the result will be seen Wednesday and Thursday. No one seems to be able to furnish any estimate of the crowds which the jubilee will bring to the city, but it is thought that there will be at least 50,000 strangers here during those two days. The attraction of five live Governors and their staffs on exhibition is expected to be sufficient in itself to draw a large crowd.

Of the events on the completed program the civic parade and the illuminated bicycle parade promise to be the most attractive. In the civic parade societies representing over 20,000 members have already signified their intention to march. A feature of the procession will be the public school children. All those in the upper grades of the schools will march. The surviving members of the old volunteer fire department, with one of the old hand engines, will be in line. Already the decorating of the buildings along the line of march has begun, besides the private decorations, which will be extremely profuse and elaborate.

There will be a number of arches handsomely decorated, and which will be illuminated with incandescent lights of various colors.

It is expected that there will be at least 5,000 wheelmen in line in the bicycle parade. Among them will be a bloomer club.

The reception to Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, Rich of Michigan, Jackson of Iowa, Clough of Minnesota, and Upham of this State will be an elaborate affair. The Aldermen will entertain the visiting city officials from Chicago and other cities. Among the things devised for their entertainment is an elaborate banquet at the Hotel Pfister.

The whole celebration will conclude with a display of fireworks on the lake front, in which all of the principal events in the history of the city will be reproduced.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court Judgments

...Wm. Kelly, use of Reid, Murdoch & Co., vs. Margaret Smith; appld. pltff.; on dfft.; $1,000. —Stones vs. Wm. Kolze; Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. Co.; appld. pltff.—674—W. N. Stone; on ver., $500.49.

...Thomas W. Patterson vs. Joseph Bonfoey; appld.—6675—Frank Festival Steele, vs. Gustave A. Schaefer; appld.—6676—Louise J. Doe; on ver., $619.75.; appld.

...Joseph Bisgelein vs. Carl Dernberger and Joseph Horner; on dft., appld.—6678—Thomas and Philip Horweiser; same, $548.77; appld.

...The Home National Bank vs. Joseph H. George et al.; $3,150.50.—823—Louis W. Buckley; on fidg., $20 and sat.

...Francis T. Brown vs. Jas. Flanery; $200; appld.—5502—Miss Corrigan; on ver., $863.58; appld.—McLaughlin vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; $1 and sat.

...John Davis and Joseph Davis vs. John Davis Co. vs. Hamill et al.; $1,353; appld.

...Edith Brady vs. J. N. Hossack; appld.—7697—Joseph Lefkovitz; on ver.; $665; appld.—Brinton and Frank P. Bice; on ver., $200; appld.—Raymond Hews & Co. vs. Eldridge et al.; $50 and sat.

...C. J. Belanger vs. Mary Sarah A. Foster vs. Chicago; $600; appld. pltff.

Decrees.

...Sniffen vs. Lamoreaux et al.; $116—Divorce. Villa M. from Charles H. Sniffen; $215—Divorce from Henry Yoe; $—Divorce, vs. Bain et al.; dec. sale. Forsberg et al.; decree.

...Divorce. Emma from Milton Hall.

Calls for Monday.

...Short cause calendar Nos. 16360, 16361, 16362, 17363, 17364, 17365, 17366, 17367, 17368, 17369, 17370, 17371, 17372, 17373, 17374, 17375, 17376, 17377, 17378, 17379, 17380, 17381, 17382, 17383, 17384, 17385, 17112.

...Call for trial.

...Call for trial. Nos. 5013, 5051, 5062, 5063, 5064, 5065, 5066, 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5075, 5076, 5077, 5078, 5079, 5080, 5081, 5082, 5083, 5084, 5085, 5086, 5087, 5088, 5089, 5090, 5091, 5092, 5093, 5094, 5095, 5096, 5097, 5098, 5099, 5100, 5101, 5102, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114, 5115, 5116, 5117, 5118, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5128, 5129, 5130, 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5139, 5140, 5141, 5142, 5143, 5144, 5145, 5146, 5147, 5148, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5158, 5159, 5160, 5161, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5178, 5179, 5180, 5181, 5182, 5183, 5184, 5185, 5186, 5187, 5188, 5189, 5190, 5191, 5192, 5193, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5198, 5199, 5200, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5205, 5206, 5207, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, 5212, 5213, 5214, 5215, 5216, 5217, 5218, 5219, 5220, 5221, 5222, 5223, 5224, 5225, 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6554, 6555, 6556, 6557, 6558, 6559, 6560, 6561, 6562, 6563, 6564, 6565, 6566, 6567, 6568, 6569, 6570, 6571, 6572, 6573, 6574, 6575, 6576, 6577, 6578, 6579, 6580, 6581, 6582, 6583 on trial.

...Divorce. Emma from Milton Hall.

Supreme Court.

...Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The following notes today as follows: State of Illinois, Jones Peters et al., appellants, vs. Son & Co., appellants, vs. Hardin District; affirmed; Mrs. R. E. Amey, Mrs. Mary W. Names, appellant, vs. ...rance Co. of Boston, Mass., ...rnest L. Lucinda D. Gale, appellant, vs. ...rey, Sheriff, Carroll District, appellant, vs. The Excelsior Mahaska District, reversed.

Skill Sets the Pace.

...ives have been shipped this ...rica, South America, and ...y comes an order from Eu...ht and an equal amount of Russia may be backward in ...e is ahead of many other ...e equipment.—St. Louis Re...

...OF CERTIFICATES OF THE ...LITY ...RANCE, ...Deposit Company... ...hia, issued upon the ...Certificates of the ...AS COMPANY.

...ch have been raised as to the ...ment under which the Fla... the deposited stocks of the ...anies, and the resulting litiga... is liable and necessary that a ...ed by which your rights shall ...reserved and the existing dif... The undersigned, at the re... a large amount of Fidelity ... have undertaken to act as ...n agreement and plan of con... the Central Trust Company ... October 1, 1895.

...ates the merger or consolida... companies whose properties are ...delity Company certificates, ...he corporation under the laws ...ois, and after making proper ...otection of the security of the ...the company, in the City of ...inois, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, ...G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

...n Cement Co.

...ND CEMENTS ...127 MARKET-ST.

...LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES. ...ear M. Snow & Co.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 22d.....R. H. WHEELER.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
Cor. 31st.....R. P. BRAUN.
3310.....E. KOPLITZ.
Cor. 82d.....I. N. EMPIE.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams.....ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison.....G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
469.....WM. H. BIERMAN.
507.....HENRY SCHMIDT.
628.....CHAS. HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET—
843.....R. STANGOHR.
Cor. Robey.....PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland.....F. EITERMAN.
ERIE STREET—
Cor. Noble.....A. H. SCOTT.
NORTH AVENUE—
717.....B. A. HOELZER.
887.....A. GELLEIN.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
711.....J. R. SHEAN.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina.....R. T. SILL.
1711.....A. S. STODDARD.
1579.....W. H. WEBBER.
1260.....HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan.....F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—
190.....AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278.....BELL & CO.
Cor. Clinton.....PASSAIC PHAR.
572.....A. TAYLOR.
785.....W. CRAIG.
1006.....H. NELSESTON.
1001.....C. D. STONE.
1045.....H. A. JOHNSON.
1240.....H. C. BROWN.
Cor. Sacramento.....F. F. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan.....L. P. KOTZ.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232.....FORD'S PHARMACY.
1090.....HENRY SCHROEDER.
1098.....PHARMACY OF POPULORUM.
1218.....MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley.....J. KIRKEBY.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149.....FRANK GRAMMER.
293.....W. A. BRABHOOK.
300.....J. HOVORKA.
475.....F. I. KNOWLES.
597.....FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—
Cor. Ada.....GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
Cor. Troy.....FOUCEK & VILLIEN.
TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis.....BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422.....CHAS. C. THIEL.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center.....A. M. Bronson & Son.
Cor. Laflin.....THOS. LONERGAN.
Marshfield-av.....R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Harrison.....C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California-av.....JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco.....F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Jackson.....O. S. BETTING.
.....JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—
750.....F. E. FISKE.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
90.....R. H. HANKE.
HARRY AVENUE—
Cor. Evanston.....JOS. SCHOENKAES.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748.....ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
1031.....C. E. KREZMENSKI.
Cor. Cleveland.....A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio.....H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut.....WHITE BROS.
Cor. Maple.....J. MAYER.
Cor. Division.....E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe.....R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North-av.....HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center.....J. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster.....FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted.....BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ontario.....C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend.....A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario.....J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak.....H. C. DOWNER & CO.
Cor. Pearl.....H. GILBORN.
Cor. Eugenie.....DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison.....R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland.....HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224.....HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton.....F. HALLOWITZ.
Cor. Wrightwood.....H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden.....F. R. LEONARD.
922.....MAX SCHULZ.
722.....C. M. BOALCH.
1629.....BRUNO BRATT.
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Center.....HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845.....A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL.....H. J. FENNE.
AUSTIN.....W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL.....O. OAKES.
1579 Maple-av.....JOHN STOOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL.....E. R. McCLELLAN.
OAK PARK.....
Oak Park-av. Sta..LOOMIS & NOEL.
ENGLEWOOD—
634 and Wentworth.DR. W. MINAKER.
634 and Stewart.....OPERA-HOUSE PHAR.
60th & Wentworth.H. J. HOUGHTON.
63d and Stewart..R. J. HESS.
RAVENSWOOD.....A. E. BIERSTEDT.
WINNETKA, ILL.....GARRISON BROS.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—SUNDAY, OCT. 6, FROM 5126 KIMBARK-AV., white fox terrier, tan marks about each eye; reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—15 CENTS A DAY.
$1 A WEEK.
$4 A MONTH.
WILL BUY A DIAMOND.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State-st., Columbus Bldg.

PERSONAL—DR. WILLARD M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon. 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bun ions and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed; no charge for services. Hours 12 to 2.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT, secretary, or any position of trust. "Mr. ——" of industrious and steady habits and worthy of every confidence." A. A. "His honesty and ability I can vouch for, and if bonds are necessary I will willingly sign them." B. B. "He has been employed in this office since ——, and has performed the duties assigned him faithfully and well." C. C.

The above are extracts from three of my references. Do you WANT my services for a fair compensation? Address A 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRM MAKING some changes wishes to get situation for their bookkeeper, who is thoroughly practical and experienced in all kinds of bookkeeping. For full particulars address A 629, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining and writing up books, periodically, day or evening. Address F-0, Box 594 city.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK EVENINGS; EMployed bookkeeper and stenographer; owning machine; reasonable. Address J E 93, Tribune.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED wholesale salesman and manager of agents desires position on salary and commission basis. H. BLACKWELL, 108 California-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG man as coachman in small or larger in large private stable; willing worker; sober and industrious. Address N. P. JOHNSON, 3006 Wentworth.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EDUCATED YOUNG man would like a position as private or correspond ing secretary; salary no object; has al ary. Address M. A. D., 253 Fremont-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN EXPERienced in dry goods, notions, and gents' furnishings; references; former employer. Address J E 131, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LIGHT WORK INDOORS; small pay; can give references. Address Z 596, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STUDENT, EVenings and Saturdays; references given. Address A 691, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—WOMAN WANTS work by the day. 2874 Lincoln-av., 1st flat.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WISHES engagements in private family; $2 per day. Address A 705, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG LADY, 22, good, reliable stenographer and Remington operator, three years' experience; best of reference, desires permanent situation; moderate wages. Address J E 113, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WHEN IN NEED OF bookkeepers, stenographers, or office boys Tel. Main 2704 or address Mercantile Reference and Bond Association, 269 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES SUPplied with stenographers. Tel. Main, 971 ... S. HASNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer; moderate wages. Remington operator; one year's experience. Z 546, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—COMPETENT—AT ONCE. Address, with references, J C 144, Tribune office.

PARTY WANTED TO TAKE POSITION AS CASHier in good bank in one of best towns in southwest; must be able to reach abundant capital. Address Z 603, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

MEN—PERMANENT WORK FOR ACTIVE MEN; salary or commission and expenses; experience unnecessary; goods thoroughly practical; pay sure. Address K. S. CO., 31 Sumner-st., Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN—ONE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH the hardware and house furnishing trade of Chicago. Address The Nicholls Tubing Co., Cleveland, O.

SALESMAN—FOR THE WINTER; IF SATISfactory will be given a $1,500 or $1,600 Feb. 1, must be first-class and have clear record. Call after 10 a. m., 907 Masonic Temple. D. E. BELL.

SALESMAN—GLUE—BY AN EASTERN MANUfacturer for Chicago; one with experience preferred. Address GLUE, P. O. Box 672, New York.

SALESMAN—TO DRUG TRADE. SIDE LINE OR otherwise. J. W. KNIGHT, 317 State, Racine, Wis.

SALESMEN—A PROMINENT NEW YORK CLOAK house wants an agent for 1896 for Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Indiana. Address, with list of customers and towns, large and small, giving full particulars.

SALESMEN—IN CITY, STATE, AND ALL over the U. S. to sell the best line of specialties in existence; no time for triflers; only businessmen need apply. Hours 8 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Room 9 Tremont Hotel.

SALESMEN—ONLY JEWISH—TO SELL GOODS on commission in the country, with other lines. Call at 3000 Forest-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

BOY—A NICE-LOOKING, WELL-DRESSED strong boy of about 15 years to work in office and run errands; chance for improvement; salary $3.50; references required; one living at home on South Side. Call Monday morning. A. LEFFINGWELL CO., 222 Michigan-av.

BOY—GOOD—[16] TO WORK IN GROCERY; wages $8 week. Address A 167, Tribune office.

Trades.

BUTCHER—YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE WAGON. W. A. McGIVERN, 351 Rush-st.

Stenographers.

EXPERT ON SMITH-PREMIER; ROUTINE work only; chance for improvement; salary $6. Call Monday morning prepared to go to work. A. LEFFINGWELL CO., 222 Michigan-av.

STENOGRAPHER—I WANT A STENOGRAPHER, male or female, who can take my rapid dictation and rapidly and accurately transcribe same; answer full; giving experience, speed, and salary expected. Address J E 104, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—INCREASE YOUR SPEED BY two hours' practice; varied dictation and 5 hours typewriter practice daily; each pupil having machine. Special beginners' class in shorthand day and evening. 1007, 171 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

AN A NO. 1 ADVERTISING MAN; GOOD MONey for the right party. Call 1339-40 Monadnock.

CANVASSERS—THE INTERNATIONAL BUILDing, Loan, and Investment Union has distributed nearly $300,000 in payment of matured shares during 1895 for Chicago. Wanted—A few experienced building and loan men to canvass in this city and reap the advantages that such prest-ge affords; so membership plan guaranteed; time of maturity; capital stock $7,000,000; subscribed capital $4,500,000; paid-in $1,000,000. Call or address 17-19 Metropolitan Block, cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts.

MAN—EDUCATED, OF GOOD ADDRESS, TO CALL on professional men; must have ability as a salesman. 30-31-32 Auditorium Bldg., Wabash-av, entrance.

MEN—IN ALL OFFICES AND FACTORIES TO represent us on commission; write for particulars, stating where and how employed. Address A 688, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

GIRL WHO SPEAKS GERMAN AS WAITRESS in restaurant. 246 Wabash-av.

NURSE GIRL—TO ACCOMPANY FAMILY going to California for the winter. Address A 196, Tribune office.

WASHWOMAN—CALL BETWEEN 8 AND 10 SUNday or Monday's. 11 Astor-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—HAMMOND OPERATOR, understanding mimeograph. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

TYPEWRITER — EXPERIENCED BILLER; Remington machine; high salary. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

LADY—COMPETENT MARRIED LADY OF GOOD appearance to rent flats, answer telephone, etc.; free rent; no salary. 4901 Calumet-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

4553 WABASH-AV.—THE BALCOM FAMILY hotel; rooms with board; $5 a week.

North Side.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED rooms; day board. MRS. CROWELL.

Hotels.

HOTEL LA VITA—
211 Dearborn-av.
Nice rooms for rent; steam-heated and elevator service, with first-class board, from $7 a week up.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY YOUNG IN PRIvate family living north of 35th-st. and east of State. Address A 110, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-av.; elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; approved European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT CONNECTing rooms; steam heat; ½ block from Ill. Central R. R. References. 248 57th-st., Flat E.

West Side.

TO RENT — STEAM-HEATED ROOM, NICELY furnished; gas; bath; entire house newly overhauled and best transportation; one or two gentlemen. 516A West Van Buren-st. HARDING

North Side.

TO RENT—"THE ERIE," 289 E. ERIE-ST.—NICEly furnished single or double, east and south front rooms; American or German; plain meals made now to parties desiring cozy steam heated rooms for the winter. Tel. N. 871.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SEND FOR LIST OF HOUSES AND flats for rent on South Side. Telephone South 1024. J. A. CONLON, 334 35th-st., bet. Wabash and State.

West Side.

TO RENT—EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, $30; SEVENroom flats, $20 and $25; Jackson-blvd. and Oakley-av. W. C. WOOD, 196 Oakley-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY-DECORATED HOUSES NEAR drive; one furnished. 590 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

**South

ANSON BIGELOW IS DEAD.

AFTER AN ILLNESS OF TEN DAYS HE PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME.

Born on a Farm, He Builds Up a Big Business and Becomes One of Chicago's Most Useful Citizens—Career of a Man Who by Industry and Frugality Founded a Solid Firm Which Perpetuates His Name—No Arrangements Made for the Funeral.

Anson A. Bigelow, for many years prominent in commercial circles in Chicago, died at his residence, No. 2026 Michigan avenue, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon of typhoid dysentery. Mr. Bigelow had been sick for about ten days, but up to yesterday morning was thought to be getting better. About noon, however, his case became worse and ended in death.

Anson A. Bigelow was born on a farm in Washington County, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1833. His parents were Anson and Eliza Moores Bigelow, both of English descent. He was educated at Cambridge, Mass., and at the age of 19 started out for himself. His first employment was in a linen manufactory in Troy, N. Y., which he left in a year for a clerkship in a general commission-house in Albany.

In March, 1855, he came to Chicago, but staid here only ten days, going to Racine, Wis., where he entered the employ of N. Pendleton, a lumberman of that place. In three years the firm was Pendleton & Bigelow, but in 1862 Mr. Bigelow, thinking Chicago a better place than Racine, came here and started the lumber firm of Bigelow Bros., Charles H. Bigelow being the other member.

This firm, which in 1863 did a business of $5,400,000, so increased its business that in 1883 it sold 40,000,000 feet of lumber and owned 40,000 acres of pine land around Washburn, Wis., with large saw and planing mills in that city. Mr. Bigelow continued actively in business up to the time of his death, although in latter years he has been materially assisted by his son, Nelson Payne Bigelow, who had been taken into the firm.

Anson A. Bigelow was a regular attendant at and leading member of Trinity Episcopal Church, which he had been identified with ever since its foundation. He was a member of the Calumet, Chicago, and Athletic clubs, but his particular resort was the Calumet. He was a member of the Board of Directors for many years. The club owes much of its success to his hard and intelligent work and good business methods.

He leaves a widow and two children, one a son, Nelson Payne Bigelow, and a daughter.

He was a man of the highest personal and business integrity and possessed the respect and esteem of all who met him, either society or otherwise. Among his more intimate friends he was extremely popular and his disposition was of the kindest.

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE CYRUS L. COOK.

Services in the Opera-House and Masonic Ceremonies at the Grave.

Edwardsville, Ill., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The body of Judge Cyrus L. Cook, candidate for Congress in this, the Eighteenth, district, who died in Chicago Friday morning, arrived here Saturday morning over the Wabash road in charge of W. A. Northcott and Judge C. J. Lindley of Greenville. Some 200 or more prominent citizens of Edwardsville conveyed the body to the St. James Hotel, where a guard of honor of Masonic and O. A. R. orders remained in charge until the funeral. The remains lay in state this morning and were viewed by hundreds of friends, and a large number of Knights of Pythias, of which order Judge Cook was an honored member, repaired to the hotel and listened to an address by J. J. Brown of Vandalia, Vice-Chancellor of the grand body of the State.

The casket was partly wrapped with a flag and covered and surrounded with floral offerings. Funeral services were held at the opera-house at 2 p. m. The Rev. Dr. Buckley, professor in Shurtleff College at Alton, officiated. A big crowd attended and hundreds were unable to gain admission.

The Masonic order escorted the remains to Woodlawn Cemetery. It was followed by one of the largest processons ever seen here. At the grave Masonic ceremonies were held. Among prominent gentlemen present were C. P. Hitch of Paris, W. F. Calhoun of Decatur, and W. A. Haskell of Alton, members of the Republican State Central committee, the Congressional Executive committee, J. J. Brown of Vandalia, J. R. Challacomb of Hillsboro, Richard Johnson of St. Louis, Judge J. B. Messick of East St. Louis, E. J. Murphy of the Twenty-first District, Col. Hugh E. Bayle of the Governor's staff, Chicago, and many others.

DEATH OF PIONEER JOHN GABRIEL.

Early Resident of Chicago Dies at the Homeopathic Hospital.

John Gabriel died at the Homeopathic Hospital yesterday morning. He was 78 years old and had lived in Chicago since 1854. He was born near Dublin, Ireland, but was of Scottish parentage. He was well known among local hotel men, having been connected with the Tremont House, the Sherman House, and the Grand Pacific. He was an honorary member of all the Scottish societies and was a Knight of Pythias, in which order he had held the office of Grand Master of the Exchequer for Illinois for twelve consecutive terms. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Herbert Crafts and Miss Sarah Gabriel, and several grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The funeral will be at the First Scottish Presbyterian Church, corner Sangamon and Adams streets, Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment with Pythian rites will be at Rosehill Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

The funeral of Mrs. John B. Weir will be held from her residence, No. 2083 Washington boulevard, at 2 p. m. to Graceland Cemetery. Mrs. Weir was 83 years of age. She came to Chicago in 1835 on the brig Mary from Buffalo. Her maiden name was Catherine Prine. Her husband died in 1874.

The funeral of Mrs. Harriet M. Harvey was held at the residence of her son, Frank W. Harvey, No. 4064 Lake avenue, at noon yesterday. The services were brief, Dr. P. S. Henson officiating. The pallbearers were: J. B. Bradwell, J. H. Mather, C. R. Anderson, J. F. Jellyman, A. A. Sampie, and F. P. Hawkins.

GRAND PACIFIC MAY BE REMODELED

Northwestern University Trustees Discussing Disposition of the Property.

Trustees of the Northwestern University are considering what they will do with their portion of the Grand Pacific Hotel property. The problem presented is whether they shall erect an office building on the ground or make arrangement with L. Z. Leiter, owner of the east half of the building, to repair and continue it as a hotel.

Harlow N. Higinbotham, one of the trustees, said:

The members of the Board of Trustees want the whole situation presented to them before taking action. The controversy in relation to the disposition of the property has been of long standing, dating from the time the question of its release to the Grand Pacific Hotel company came up. When the company defaulted and surrendered the lease the negotiations narrowed down to the university and Leiter. While some of the trustees may have considered the whole subject as individuals, they have not taken any action. I presume the question will come before the trustees in the near future, but it is not possible to say when a meeting will be held, as some of the trustees live out of town. There has been a lingering hope that arrangements would be made by which the hotel would open again, but it is only a hope. The Northwestern University property does not pay any taxes. For one I would not be in favor of leasing the premises and giving somebody else the benefit of freedom from tax.

Up to this time there is nothing tangible as to whether we build or lease. If the latter is determined upon the lease should be in terms to inure to the benefit of the university. So long as the Grand Pacific Hotel company kept its lease the university had no title to the west end of the hotel property. Since the surrender of the lease there has been no proposition either for lease or purchase. Some of the trustees, in individual capacity, have made estimates and calculations on an office building and continuing it as a hotel, but I have not seen the figures. I would hesitate about consenting to the construction of an office building. There might be a plan for a combination building—stores and offices on the first floor and a hotel—which would not be objectionable.

It is asserted that within a short time the Northwestern University will be the richest educational institution west of the Alleghany Mountains. It has landed endowments to nearly $50,000,000, all free from taxation. It does not owe to exceed $200,000, and can borrow on that property all the money it needs.

Ex-Judge Lorin C. Collins talked of the situation, in which he referred to the negotiations which had taken place, and said as Mr. Leiter was a man of business and liberal minded, there was no reason why a satisfactory joint arrangement should not be made, but upon what terms, whether to erect a new building for offices or continue the present one for hotel purposes, he was not prepared to say.

Prof. R. D. Shephard, business agent of the university, reported to the trustees in favor of a new building, to cost not less than $1,500,000. He says the money could be borrowed at 4 per cent. An office building of eleven stories could be erected on the premises which, excluding the east alley, would contain 20,000 square feet per floor. The building, in his judgment, should yield $400,000 per annum. This report was referred to J. J. Parkhurst, J. B. Kirk, and R. D. Shephard to further investigate and report, but they have not yet submitted anything for the consideration of the trustees.

Plate Glass Factories to Be Started.

Kokomo, Ind., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Supt. Elliott of the plate glass works here has been ordered East by the trust to start the idle plants at Charleroi and Duquesne, Pa. With these started all of the plate glass factories of the country will be in operation, employing 8,000 men.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Many Designs in China.

We are showing the products of bright, new ideas—worked out in the most noted factories at home and abroad.

Dinner Sets.

At special sale we offer a line of new, delicate spray decorations in china at greatly reduced prices. The following quotations will illustrate the merit of this sale:

102 pc. sets Carlsbad China at.....$12.50
102 pc. sets Royal Bavarian at.....$25.00
100 pc. sets Haviland China at.....$22.00
118 pc. sets Haviland China at.....$25.00

ALSO A FEW SPECIAL—
China Tea Sets (56 pcs.) at.....$7.50 and $8.00
Fish Sets (14 pcs.) at.....$7.50

3d Floor Annex.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Ladies' Mackintoshes.

We place on sale two lots of Ladies' Mackintoshes at prices that will close them very quickly. The manufacturers were anxious to sell—the result:

A Mackintosh Opportunity.

LOT NO. 1—
184 Mackintoshes with single capes, double fabric, cashmere face, plaid backs, blacks and blues—all sizes.....$3.75

LOT NO. 2—
123 Mackintoshes with triple capes, double fabric, cashmere face, plaid backs, blues only—all sizes.....$4.75

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

CARPET SALE.

Royal Wilton Velvets.

Styles Unequaled—Durable Colors.
Made and Laid with Borders to Match
At $1.25 per yd.

FIVE SALES

of great attractiveness today. Each item mentioned below is an unmatchable value. Our large business on Monday proves your appreciation.

PITKIN AND BROOKS

Columbus Memorial Bldg
State & Washington Sts.

Dresden China Lamps.

Our own special designs—great variety of colorings and decorations, completed with Princess, Duplex, and Central Draft burners, with the latest novelty in Dresden Porcelain Globes.

Six Special Values.

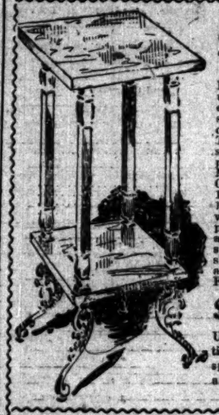
$2.00 Regular value $3.
$3.50 Regular value $5.
$5.00 Regular value $7.
$6.00 Regular value $8.
$7.50 Regular value $10.
$10.00 Regular value $12.

We recommend your early purchase of these seasonable, ornamental and useful decorative Lamps.

SPECIAL SHIPMENT of our own patterns Imperial Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, dainty colorings—$20 value—for today only..... $12.00

Water Tumblers
Pure lead flint glass, heavy bottom, thin at top—a fine, serviceable Tumbler, worth 75c per doz..... 35c

Cut Glass Oil Bottles,
The $1.50 value for.... 75c



Onyx Tables
By an unusual purchase we secured 25 of these Tables—2 slabs of pure Mexican Onyx, 12x12 in., 10x10 in., with gold plated legs and ornate standards, should sell at $30.00. For today

$17.50

Unquestionably a splendid article.

PITKIN & BROOKS,
107 STATE STREET.

How Woman Worships Diamonds!

...and why shouldn't she? There is nothing so elegant for dress, and that is properly a large part of woman's thought. But many a woman worships

Diamonds

at a distance without dreaming how easily she could possess them. Our business is to make it easy for you to buy Watches, Jewelry, Novelties in Silverware, and Diamonds on the easy terms that usually only the regular dealer is able to get.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Columbus Memorial Building,
S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts.,
Rooms 306, 308, 310, 312.
Our booklet, "How We Do It," mailed free.

NERVOUSNESS

caused by kidney troubles, needs the help of

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills

to permantly cure it.

A few doses will relieve; a few boxes will cure. At all druggists or mailed for 50c. a box. Book free.

HOBB'S MEDICINE CO.,
Chicago. San Francisco.

TO PUT A

"WANT AD."

—IN—

The Tribune,

TO THE NEAREST BRANCH OFFICE
(SEE LIST).
will be sent in or telephoned for you.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"Always emphatically the lowest prices."

Our instructions to all heads of departments are *absolute* upon this point—every item, every yard of goods in the entire store is marked *always* as low, or in many instances *lower* than the same quality is purchasable for elsewhere. This important and easily proven fact, coupled with that equally important point of "*perfect stocks and assortments*," are the chief reasons for the steady and rapid increase in this business.

It is further undoubtedly true that the ridiculous and grossly exaggerated statements which are daily appearing in the advertising columns of the newspapers are causing *plain, unsensational*, and *thoroughly dependable* advertisements to stand out more conspicuously than ever.

Black Silks—(*Main Dept., 1st floor.*)

56 pcs. Pekin Stripe Taffeta, Reps Stripe, Canaille Stripe, and Gros de Suez Faconne—our own designs..... $1.00
35 pcs. Faconne Taffetas, in a large assortment of oblong and geometrical designs, beautiful patterns and excellent value..... $1.25

Novelties in Silks.

2,500 yds. Damas Satin Duchesse, black with colors, all new and exclusive styles, *especially desirable* for linings of Sealskin Jackets and Capes..... $1.50
1,500 yds. Roman Stripe Taffetas, very desirable for Waists and Skirts, yd. 85c
600 yds. Cameleon Canaille Checks, very bright and choice..... 85c

Evening Silks.

2,000 yds. Persian Canaille Stripe Taffeta, in all the evening tints, very choice for full dresses..... per yd. $1.00
We call special attention to our very large line of *Ivory White* Satin Duchesse for Wedding Dresses—prices ranging from $1.25 to $7.00 yd.

Silks.—(*Basement Dept.*)

2,000 yds. Canaille Stripe Glace Taffeta, new and stylish colorings, and a great bargain at..... 75c
1,500 yds. Fancy Check Taffetas, full assortment of colorings..... 65c
2,200 yds. Black and Colored Satin and Gros Grain Pekin Stripes, an excellent opportunity..... 63c
65 pieces plain color Gros Grain Taffetas in all staple colors for foundation skirts and linings—very special value..... 58c yd.

Special Values in Velvets.

32-inch Black Velour du Nord..... $2.00 yd.
32-inch Black Cloaking Velvet..... $2.00 yd.
All-Silk Plain Color Lyons Velvet, in shades of wine, steel, castor, gray, sage, myrtle, reseda, bronze, ashes of roses, seal brown, plum, heliotrope, cameleon, gauffre and cameleon velvets, in new and stylish colorings—four shadings in Ombre Velvet—all at..... $3.00 yd.

A Black Goods Sale.—(*2d floor, Main Building.*)

46-inch Fine French Serge, 50c a yard.
50 " " " Foule, 75c a yard.
50 " " Storm Serge, 65c a yard.

Veilings—(*In Lace Department—Main floor.*)

All of Fashion's Latest Fancies in Autumn Veilings are to be found here.
Ivory Chiffon, with black embroidered scrolls and dots.
Black Mousseline, with white embroidered scrolls and tiny figures.
White Chenille Dots, on black Tuxedo grounds, at 55c and 85c a yard.
Matinee Veils, full yard each. They come in all shades—chenille, dotted and plain Tuxedo..... 25c each

A Special in Laces.

500 yds. 10-inch Embroidered Chiffon, beautifully embroidered in colors, on black, and in colors on cream—per yard..... 48c

Embroideries.

240 Embroidered Bureau Scarfs, 22 by 54 in., with Cushion Cover and 2 Small Doylies—4 pieces in set—at per set..... $1.75
Real Renaissance Lace Bed Covers, with Shams to match, 35c, 50c, 75c a set.
500 Maids' Aprons, French embroidered—2 kinds, at 75c and 95c each.

Trimmings—(*Main Department*)

Cachemire and Persian Bandings, showing most skillful blendings of bluish gray, dull red, soft green, old pink, etc.—great winter novelties..... $1.75 and $2.35 yd. up
Brilliant Cut Jet Bands, 25c and 50c yd.
Spangled Bands, at 25c, 50c, and 75c yd.
Collarettes Fichus—Epaulettes—Streamers, etc., in black and spangled effects, from $1.65 up.
Delicately textured Bands, in Pearls and Jewels, for Evening Wear, 50c, 75c, and up.
Military Braidings—Gold Beltings—Feather and Fur Trimmings at low prices.

Basement Trimming Department.

Contains all the proper things in inexpensive Trimmings. Braids and Trimmings for a few cents a yard—Many old styles and short lengths where money can be saved. Bugle, Pearl, Jewel, Spangle Trimmings appropriate for party and evening wear, promenade and street costumes.

Butterick's Patterns for November.

All sizes and styles represented. Special Novelties in Skirts and Sleeves.

Gloves—*Main Department, 1st floor, Annex.*

Heavy Weight.

Ladies' heavy Dogskin Gloves, pique sewn, 4 button..... $1.00
Ladies' Kid Gloves, pique sewn, and from our *Alexandre* factory..... $1.25

Kid Gloves.

Ladies' 4 button Kid Gloves..... 75c
Ladies' System Jay Gloves, "Rousseau" quality..... $1.25
Ladies' Evening Gloves, 20 button length, in dressed kid..... $3.00
Ladies' Evening Gloves, 16 button length, in dressed kid..... $2.50

Our Millinery Dept.

Offers for special attention today a very complete line of stylish street hats in Toques, Turbans, and Trimmed Sailors at prices from..... $7.00 to $12.00
Ladies' and Children's Fedoras, all widths of rims, correct shapes, in all colors and at low prices—from..... $1.50 to $4.00
French Imported Roses in 30 different colors, 3 in a bunch—per bunch..... 95c

Opening of Ladies' Neckwear.

An exposition of all the latest novelties for the fall season.
Among the many choice and exclusive styles shown we call especial attention to the Marie Antoinette Fichu—The Marlborough Collar—The Arabian Point Collars, trimmed in blouse effects, Accordeon plaited, chiffon capes in all colors for evening wear. Ostrich feather boas, the choicest quality obtainable—special for this sale at $3 and $4. Toreador belts, with buckle and ties to match.

In the Basement Ladies' Neckwear Department.

Embroidered Yokes, 75c.
Chiffon and Lace Collarettes, 85c.

Jackets—(*Main Dept., 2d floor.*)

In an assortment embodying a wealth of styles and materials at consistent prices. Ladies' Jackets of Montagnacs, Fancy Cheviots, Kerseys, and Boucles at $8.50, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $16.50, $20.00, $22.50 and up.

Suits—(*Main Dept., 2d floor.*)

Stylish Box Fronts of new conception. Latest ideas in Skirts and Sleeves—Cheviots, Boucles, and Fancy Mixtures at $12.50, $15.00, $16.50, $18.50, $22.50, and up to $60.00.

Basement Cloak Dept.

We are showing in the basement salesroom an attractive assortment of the very newest styles in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cloaks made up in the less expensive, but trust worthy materials.

Boucle Cloth Jacket, full silk lined (except sleeve), mandolin sleeve, reefer front, 28 inches long..... $6.75 each

Ladies' Hosiery—(*Main Department*).

Ladies' Imported Black Cashmere Hose..... 50
(Last year this quality was sold at 75c.)
Ladies' Cotton Hose, in fine medium and heavy weights, double soles and hige spliced heels—the Burlington Fast Black—a pair..... 35c
Or 3 pairs for $1.00.
Ladies' Silk Plaited Hose, fleece-lined, Burlington Fast Black..... $1.00
Boys' Imported Heavy Ribbed Cashmere Hose, at, per pair, 45c and..... 35c
(Last year same quality sold at 65c and 75c.)

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

We offer in Basement Salesroom today four special bargains in Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, which we confidently assert are much better values than can be found elsewhere.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, with double soles, heels, and toes—made of a fine cashmere yarn—soft and easy on the feet—pair 35c, or 3 pairs for $1.00
Ladies' Double Fleece-Lined Cotton Hose, with double heels and toes—*Burlington fast black*—the best values in the city at, per pair..... 25c
Boys' Extra Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose—just the thing for school wear—*Burlington fast black*—at, per pair..... 35c, or 3 pairs for $1.00
Children's full regular made Cashmere Hose, ribbed or plain, all sizes—special for this sale, per pair..... 25c

Ladies' Knit Underwear Specials.

10 cases Swiss Merino Jersey Vests at $1.00 and $1.25 each.
10 cases Swiss all-wool Jersey Vests at $1.25 and $1.50 each. (Excellent values.)
5 cases "Ypsilanti" Health Wool Vests (heavy weight) in Natural Gray, Black and White at $2.00.
5 cases "Ypsilanti" Equestrian Drawers (heavy weight) in Natural Gray, Black and White, $2.00. (The above two items were $2.50 each.)

Ladies' and Children's Underwear.—(*In Basement Dept.*)

10 cases Ladies' Jersey Wool Vests and Drawers at 50c and 75c each.
10 cases of the celebrated "Oneita" Union Suits from 85c each up to $2.25.
6 cases Children's Camel's Hair Vests, Pantalettes and Drawers, 25c for 16-inch; rise 5c each size.
5 cases fleece-lined Gray Vests, Pantalettes and Drawers, all sizes; special 50c.

Corsets—(*Annex Basement Salesroom.*)

Ferris Bros. Good Sense Children's Waist—from 1¼ to 5 years—drab and white..... 20c
25 dozen C. B. Corsets—seconds—in variety of colors and sizes—at..... 95c

Men's Furnishing Goods.

The Less Expensive in Basement Salesroom.

The increasing demand for low-priced Linen Collars and Cuffs has induced us to produce a line of solid 4-ply linen goods, which we believe to be superior in point of style, workmanship, and excellence of material to anything ever before offered in this country at equally low price. We have had reproduced in this line sixteen of the most popular and leading styles now in vogue and solicit the inspection of all interested.

Collars—$1.10 per dozen..... 10c each
Cuffs (Plain)—$1.70 per dozen..... 15c per pair
Cuffs (Links)—$2.20 per dozen..... 20c per pair
In addition to the above we offer the following special bargains:

White Shirts.

50 dozen Men's White Laundered Shirts, open front and back, continuous back and sleeve facings—good muslin and fine linen bosoms—all sizes and sleeve lengths at..... 85c each—$5.00 per ½ dozen

Men's Hosiery.

75 dozen Men's Imported Cashmere and Merino Socks, with double soles, heels, and toes—in black, tans, and brown mixtures. An unprecedented bargain at, per pair..... 25c

Men's Underwear—(*Main Department.*)

5 cases of Men's heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers in tan and brown, full regular made, at the special price per garment..... $1.50
Fine English Cashmere Shirts and Drawers in brown and tan shades at, per garment..... $2.50

Men's Underwear—Basement Dept.

10 cases heavy Jersey Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, in Ecru and Gray; a bargain at 50c each.
15 cases heavy winter weight Shirts and Drawers, two-thirds wool, in Gray and Tan, fleece-lined, a great bargain at 75c.
5 cases Natural Gray Wool and Tan Shades at $1.00.
5 cases heavy Cashmere in Blue and Brown, exceptional value at $1.00.

Print Department—(*Main Dept., Basement, Main Bldg.*)

30-in. Sateens—for Comforters, fast colors—*reduced to*..... 9c yd.
Good quality Calico—*reduced to*..... 4½c yd.
Best quality 32-in. German Blue Calico—*reduced to*..... 8½c yd.
32-in. Cretonnes—Basement Salesroom—*reduced to*..... 11c yd.

Domestic Cottons.

Despite the greatly advanced prices of cotton goods this department is enabled by a large and opportune purchase—to keep the prices down even lower, if anything, than they would ordinarily be had not the advance occurred. This dept. contains

Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Casings—At a Decided Reduction From Regular Prices.

Our great semi-annual sale of these goods continues at these specially reduced prices all this week.
For years housekeepers have taken advantage of the semi-annual trade events—for this present sale our percentage of reduction in prices is as great and in many cases greater than ever.

BRASS BEDS

AND IRON BEDS
At Manufacturers' Prices.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
222 Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.,
82 STATE-ST.,
Opp. Marshall Field's.
Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision. Opera and Field Glasses. Photographic Goods.
EYES EXAMINED FREE.

CALL an A. D. T. Messenger and your "Want" ad. will be forwarded to The Tribune. No extra charge.

(My mama used Wool Soap) (I wish mine had)

WOOLENS will not shrink if

WOOL SOAP

is used in the laundry.

Wool Soap is delicate and refreshing for bath purposes. The best cleanser for household and laundry purposes. Buy a bar at your dealers.

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84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

MAKE YOUR FEET GLAD
From now till early in next April with one pair of

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None like them for durability, ease, beauty.

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FINE CONFECTIONS.
Best 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, $1.00, $2.50 & $3.50 boxes candy in the world for express, prepaid, anywhere in the United States or Territories, on receipt of New York, Boston or Chicago price. Orders for presents. Quotations and Catalogue on application. Address G. K. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State St., Chicago.

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Retailing at Wholesale Prices.

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